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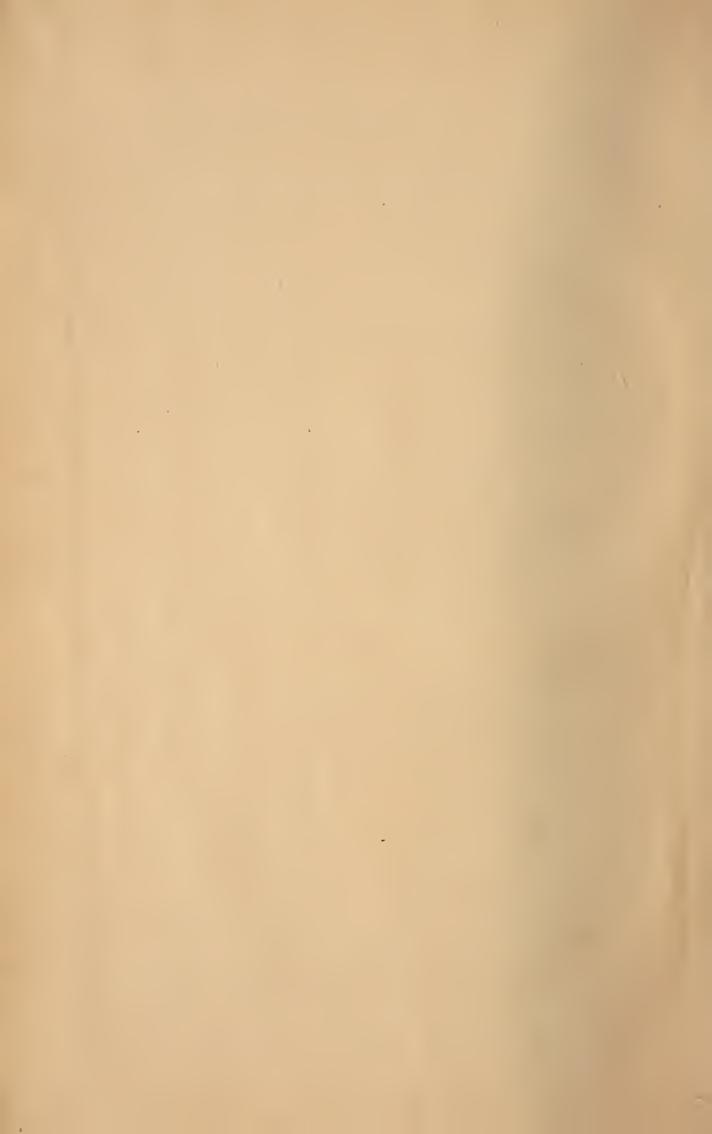
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# THE AMERICAN BOY SCOUT

# Manual of Military Drill

589

#### BASED UPON

THE U. S. ARMY INFANTRY
DRILL REGULATIONS
FOR 1911



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### PREFACE

The American Boy Scout's Manual of Military Drill is based upon the new Infantry Drill Regulations which were issued for the United States Army in 1911. Scoutmasters and scouts might be referred directly to these army drill regulations, if it were not for the fact that, as they were written for readers who already have some military knowledge, they are very technical, and rather hard for any one with little experience in such matters to understand. To overcome this difficulty, an effort has been made in this book to explain as simply as possible all that it is necessary for a scoutmaster or scout to know about military drill. The exact wording of the Drill Regulations has been kept as far as practicable, but the subject matter has been rearranged, and illustrations and diagrams, have been added.

Scoutmasters who have had no military experience should not be discouraged by the apparent difficulty of learning the various movements; for it will be found that the principles governing the employment of a squad, which is the smallest body of troops, are exactly the same as those in accordance with which the larger bodies are controlled; and any one who can learn to drill a squad can just as easily learn to drill a company or a

battalion.

Those who are familiar with the old 1904 regulations should note the following changes which have been made

in the new drill regulations:

A number of the old commands in The School of the Soldier and The School of the Squad are now given in a somewhat modified form. The old Front, take distance, for example, is now simply Take distance. The command for forming squad or company in two ranks has been entirely omitted, although, for the sake of convenience, it has been kept in this book. Mark time and full step have been done away with in executing squads right or left, and forward march is executed without command as soon as the man on the marching

flank has arrived on the new line. In executing On right into line and Front into line each corporal gives the same commands as a platoon leader would give if the movement were executed from a column of platoons. In the School of the Company, the old Right by platoons has been left out; and in The School of the Squad, a new movement, Right by Squads, has been added. In Close Order drill, the guide is not ordinarily announced in connection with a movement; when announced, the announcement follows the command of execution for the movement. The posting of guides in battalion drill has been done away with; and, as a consequence, the sergeant major does not take the active part which he formerly did in the drill. As shown in Fig. 46, the posts of some of the company officers have been changed; and the company is no longer divided into platoons and sections as formerly; all of the larger company divisions are now known as platoons. A few other changes of somewhat less importance have also been made in the new regulations.

All of the so called "Close Order" movements in the new regulations, up to and including The School of the Battalion, have been included in this book under the headings School of the Soldier, School of the Squad, School of the Company, and School of the Battalion. For the sake of convenience, the movements of what is known as "Extended Order" have been grouped together in a single chapter.

The illustrations and diagrams showing the various movements of Close and Extended Order are the work of Mr. David Stewart and of Major Willis J. Physioc. I also wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Major Physioc for many suggestions which I hope will prove as useful to my readers as they have been to me.

P. T. MASON, Compiler.

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National Headquarters of The American Boy Scout. 68 William St., New York.

The Chief Scout, Major General Edwin A. McAlpin, has directed that this book be published for the instruction and guidance of Scoutmasters and Scouts; and it is hereby adopted, with his approval, as the Official Manual of Military Drill.

WILLIS J. PHYSIOC,
Adjutant General.

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. An army has three main branches, or "Arms of the Service," as they are called: the Infantry, who march on foot; the Cavalry, or mounted men; and the Artillery, whose distinctive weapon is the cannon. In the military organization of the American Boy Scouts all three of these Arms of the Service are represented. There are Infantry Scouts, Mounted Scouts, and Batteries of Boy Scout Artillery. As the Infantry is the real back-bone of an army, however, and as the great majority of Boy Scouts do not belong to either the Cavalry or the Artillery, we shall confine ourselves to the study of Infantry Drill.

2. The fundamental unit in an army is, of course, the individual soldier; and in the United States Army he may be a private, a non-commissioned or a com-

missioned officer.

Private soldiers, or "Privates" as they are called, form the lowest rank in the service. The next higher rank is held by non-commissioned officers, corporals and sergeants; and above the sergeants are the commissioned

officers, lieutenants, captains, majors, etc.

3. For purposes of instruction and control, the soldiers are grouped into squads, consisting ordinarily of seven privates and a corporal who is the squad leader. These squads are grouped into a company, which is commanded by a captain, who is assisted by lieutenants and sergeants; and the company is usually divided into two or more sections called "Platoons", each platoon consisting of two or more squads. Two or more companies are grouped into a battalion, and the commander of the battalion is called a major.\*

Following this model as closely as practicable in their military drill, boy scouts are grouped into squads, companies and battalions in the manner described in this book in the chapters on The School of the Squad, The School of the Company, and The School of the Battalion.

<sup>\*</sup> From two to four battalions (usually three) form a regiment, which is commanded by a colonel. Two or more regiments form a brigade, which is the largest body of infantry, and is commanded by a brigadier-general.

#### **COMMANDS**

4. Before taking up the work in The School of the Soldier, The School of the Squad, etc., it should be noted that there are two kinds of commands: The preparatory

command and the command of execution.

Preparatory commands are distinguished in this book by *italics—that is, by letters of this sort;* those of execution by CAPITALS—LETTERS OF THIS SORT.

The preparatory command, such as forward, tells the scouts the movement that is to be executed.

The command of execution, such as MARCH or

HALT causes the execution of the movement.

The preparatory command should be given at a sufficient interval before the command of execution to allow the scouts to understand what is to be expected of them.

The command of execution should be given at the

instant the movement is to commence.

Each preparatory command is spoken distinctly and in a rising tone of voice, but always in such a manner that the command of execution may be more energetic and elevated.

The command of execution is firm in tone and brief. When giving commands to scouts it is usually best

to face toward them.

Indifference in giving commands must be avoided, as it leads to laxity in execution. Commands should be given with spirit at all times.

5. To revoke a preparatory command, or if at a halt, to begin again a movement improperly begun, the command as you were is given, at which the movement stops and the former position is resumed.

6. Movements that may be executed toward either the right or left are explained as toward the right, it being necessary to substitute the word "left" for "right" to have the explanation of the corresponding movement toward the left. The commands are given for the execution of the movements toward either the right or left. The substitute word of the command is placed in parentheses.

#### SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER

7. For their first instruction, scouts should be drawn up in line, or what is technically known as Single Rank, facing the instructor. They should be about four inches apart, and arranged according to height, the tallest

on the right.

The instructor explains briefly each movement, first executing it himself if practicable. He requires the scouts to take the proper position unassisted, and does not touch them for the purpose of correcting them except when they are unable to correct themselves. He avoids keeping them too long at the same movement, although each should be understood before passing to another. He exacts by degrees the desired precision and uniformity.

Instructors should always maintain a military bearing, and by a quiet, firm demeanor, set a proper example to the scouts. They should also remember that short and snappy drills, with frequent rests, are preferable to long ones, which exhaust the attention.

This fact can hardly be impressed too strongly upon the instructor. When drilling at attention (Sec. 10), movements should always be executed with vigor and snap. The commands should be given with vim. When the instructor is explaining a new movement, however, the scouts should be allowed to stand at ease (Sec. 15), or to sit down (Sec. 17); and short periods of drill at attention be followed by the commands rest or at ease. (Secs. 14 and 15.)

In order that all may advance as rapidly as their abilities permit, recruits, or "tenderfoot" scouts, may be separated from the others and placed under one of the officers of the troop for instruction. Such a group of recruits is known in the regular army as

an "awkward" or "rooky" squad.

#### INSTRUCTION WITHOUT ARMS

8. To teach the scouts to "assemble," that is to form in line, the instructor requires them to place the palm of the left hand, upon the hip, below the belt,

when worn. The fingers and thumb should be held

together and pointing downward.

He then places them on the same line so that the right arm of each man rests lightly against the left elbow of the man next on the right. He then directs the left hand to be replaced by the side.

9. When the scouts have learned how to take their places, the instructor places himself three paces in front of where the centre of the line is to be and com-

mands fall in.

They assemble rapidly as above prescribed, and take the position of attention (See Fig. 1), each man dropping his left hand as soon as the man next on his left has his interval (that is, as soon as each scout is at the proper distance from his neighbor).

#### POSITION OF THE SCOUT AT ATTENTION

(See Fig. 1)

10. Heels on the same line and as near each other as possible.

Feet turned out equally and forming an

angle of 45 degrees.

Knees straight without stiffness.

Hips level and drawn back slightly; body erect and resting equally on the hips; chest lifted and arched; shoulders square and falling equally.

Arms and hands hanging naturally, thumb

along the seam of the trousers.

Head erect and squarely to the front, chin drawn in so that the axis of the head and neck is vertical; eyes straight to the front.

Weight of the body resting equally upon the

heels and balls of the feet.

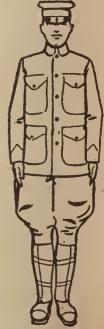


Fig. 1

#### EYES RIGHT OR LEFT

11. 1. Eyes, 2. RIGHT (or LEFT), 3. FRONT. At the command right, the scouts turn the head and eyes obliquely to the right; the shoulders are

kept squarely to the front. At the command front, they turn the head and eyes to the front.

#### **ALIGNMENTS**

12. When the Scouts have learned to assemble and fall in, they are taught to "align" themselves—that is,

to form a straight line, in the following manner:

The scout on either the right or left end of the line is chosen by the instructor as a fixed point, or "base" as he is called, from whom the others take their intervals (See Secs. 8 and 9), and with whom they place themselves in line, or in "alignment," to use the military word.

When the first scout on either the right or left of the line has been so placed by the instructor that the others when properly "aligned" will be in the position he wishes them to occupy the base scout, or "base file" to use the military expression, is then said to have

been "established."

To align the scouts: 1. Right (or left), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

At the command dress, whether dressing to the right or left, the scouts place the left hand upon the hip, as explained in Sec. 8, each man except the base scout, when on or near the new line, executes "Eyes Right," and taking steps of 2 or 3 inches, places himself so that his right arm rests lightly against the arm of the man on his right, and so that his shoulders are in line with those of the man on his right.

At each "alignment" the instructor places himself at the end of the line and facing the flank toward which the dress is made. He orders up or back such scouts as may be in rear or in advance of the line. Only

the scouts who are spoken to move.

Whenever the position of the base scout necessitates a considerable movement by the rest of the line such movement is executed by marching forward or backward, to the right or left, or obliquely as the case may be, without command; each man shortening the last step so as to find himself about six inches in rear of the new alignment, which must never be passed; he then

executes eyes right or left, as the case may be, and places the left hand upon the hip, whether dressing to the right or left, and taking steps of two or three inches, moves up and places himself so that his eyes and shoulders are in line with those of the man on his right, if the command was right dress; with those of the man on his left if the command was left dress.

For rules governing the execution of right (or left)

dress, when drilling with rifles, see section 45.

#### THE RESTS

13. FALL OUT. At this command the scouts may leave the ranks, but are required to remain near their places. They resume their places in line, at attention, at the command FALL IN.

14. REST: At the command rest, each scout keeps one foot in place, but is not required to keep

perfect silence.

15. AT EASE: At this command each scout keeps one foot in place and is required to preserve perfect silence.

16. 1. Parade, 2. REST. (see Fig. 2.) At this command carry the right foot 6 inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands, without constraint, in front of the centre of the body, fingers joined, left hand uppermost; clasp the thumb of the left hand with the right hand, left hand uppermost, fingers extended and joined; preserve silence and steadiness of position.

17. 1. Sit, 2. DOWN: At this command the scouts seat themselves cross-legged upon

the ground.\*

18. To resume the position of attention, the instructor commands: ATTENTION.

The Scouts drop both hands by the side at Fig. 2 this command and bring up the right heel beside the left and take the position of attention.

<sup>\*</sup> There is no such command in the army drill regulations, but for boy scouts it will sometimes be found convenient.

#### TO DISMISS THE SCOUTS

19. Being in line at a halt: DISMISSED.

#### **FACINGS**

20. To the flank: 1. Right (or left), 2. FACE.

Raise slightly the left heel and right toe; face to the right, turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot; place the left foot by the side of the right. Left face is executed on the left heel in the corresponding manner.

1. Right (or left) half, 2. FACE, is executed similarly,

facing 45 degrees.

Fig. 3

21. To the rear: 1. About, 2. FACE.

Carry the toe of the right foot about a half footlength to the rear and slightly to the left of the left heel without changing the position of the left foot; face to the rear, turning to the right on the left heel and right toe; place the right heel by the side of the left.

#### SALUTE WITH THE HAND

22. The salute with the hand is performed as follows:

1. Right (or left) hand, 2. SALUTE. (See

Fig. 3.)

Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the head dress (if uncovered, the forehead) above the right eye; palm to the left, forearm inclined at an angle of about 45 degs.; hand and wrist straight. The scout should count two to himself and then drop the arm smartly to the side.

Officers salute with the left hand only when the right is engaged. Except when carrying rifles, scout privates salute with the hand

farthest from the officer saluted.

When saluting, officers and privates look

toward the person saluted.

For rules governing salutes, see "Honors and Salutes," Sec. 256.

#### STEPS AND MARCHINGS

23. All steps and marchings executed from a halt,

except right step, begin with the left foot.

24. The length of the full step for a scout at "quick time" (the ordinary pace when marching) is 25 inches,\* measured from heel to heel, and the time, or "cadence," to use the proper word, is at the rate of 120 steps per minute (that is 2 steps a second).

The length of the full step in "double time" (an easy

running pace) is 30 inches,\* and the "cadence" is

180 steps per minute (3 steps per second).

The instructor, when necessary, may indicate the time by calling one, two, three, four, or left, right or hep, as the left foot strikes the ground.

#### QUICK TIME

25 Being at a halt, to march forward in quick time: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH.

At the command Forward, shift the weight of the

body to the right leg, left knee straight.

At the command march, move the left foot smartly straight forward 25 inches from the right, sole near the ground, and plant it without shock; next, in like manner, advance the right foot and plant it as above; continue the march. The arms swing naturally.

#### DOUBLE TIME

26. Being at a halt, or if marching in quick time, to march in double time: 1. Double Time, 2. MARCH.

If at a halt, at the first command shift the weight of the body to the right leg. At the command march, raise the forearms, fingers closed, to a horizontal position along the waist line; take up an easy run with the step and cadence of double time, allowing a natural swinging motion to the arms.

<sup>\*</sup> In the army drill regulations, the length of the step, in quick time is given as 30 inches, that of double time as 36 inches; but, for boy scouts, a shorter step is more suitable.

If marching in quick time, at the command march, given as either foot strikes the ground, take one step in quick time, and then step off in double time.

27. To resume the quick time: 1. Quick time, 2. MARCH.

At the command march, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot in double time; resume the quick time, dropping the hands by the side.

All steps and marchings are executed in quick time, unless the scouts are marching in double time, or double time is added to the command. In the latter case, double time is added to the *Preparatory* command. For example: 1. Forward, double time, 2. MARCH.

Any movement not especially excepted may,

however, be executed in double time.

If at a halt, or if marching in quick time, the command, double time precedes the command of execution.

# TO PRESERVE THE ALIGNMENT WHEN MARCHING

28. To keep the scouts in line, or, to "preserve the alignment," when marching, the scout on either the right or left flank of the line may be chosen by the instructor as a so-called "GUIDE," by whom the others regulate their march; and the guide is then said to be

either right or left, as the case may be.

The scouts keep their intervals from the side of the guide, yielding to pressure from that side and resisting pressure from the opposite direction. They recover intervals, if lost, by gradually opening out or closing in. If out of line, they recover distance by slightly lengthening or shortening the step. While habitually keeping their heads to the front, they may occasionally glance toward the side of the "guide" to assure themselves that the line is straight and that they have their proper intervals, but the head is turned as little as possible for this purpose.

29. Being in line at a halt, the instructor may command: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH, Guide right (or left).\*

The scouts step off at the command march, the

guide marching straight to the front.

It should be pointed out to the guide that he cannot march in a straight line without selecting two points in the desired direction and keeping them "covered" (that is, in line) while advancing. A distant and conspicuous landmark may be selected as a point of direction and the guide may be told to choose two intermediate points in line with the point of direction, and march upon it covering these points, new points

being selected as he advances.

Except under circumstances which will be explained more fully in a later chapter, the guide of a line of scouts is always right; and after the first few drills it is not ordinarily announced by the instructor. He merely commands: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH. At any time, however, if there appears to be any confusion in the minds of the scouts, they may be cautioned that the guide is right or left, as the case may be. It should be understood, moreover, that the designation right or left refers to the actual right or left of the line in whatever position the scouts may be facing,—after facing to the rear, it will of course be seen that what was before the left becomes the right of the line.

To change the guide the instructor commands:

guide left, or right, as the case may be.

#### TO MARK TIME

30. Being in march: 1. Mark time, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot; bring up the foot in rear and continue the "cadence" by alternately raising each foot about 2 inches and planting it on line with the other, that is, if the command Mark time is given when at quick time the "cadence" of quick time (See Sec. 24), which is 120 steps per minute, is continued.

<sup>\*</sup> The announcement of the guide, when given in connection with a movement, follows the command of execution for that movement, except in what is known as extended order drill.

If the command of *Mark time* is given when at double time, the "cadence" of double time (See Sec. 24) is continued.

If at a halt at the command march, raise and plant

the feet as described above.

To resume the full step from mark time: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH.

#### THE HALF STEP

31. 1. Half step, 2. MARCH.

Take steps of 12 inches in quick time, 15 inches in double time, that is, steps of one half the usual length.

To resume the full step from half step: 1. Forward,

2. MARCH.

Forward, half step, halt, and mark time may be executed one from the other in quick or double time.

#### SIDE STEP

32. Being at a halt or mark time: 1. Right (or left)

step, 2. MARCH.

Carry and plant the right foot 12 inches to the right; bring the left foot beside it and continue the movement in the cadence of quick time. (See Sec. 24.)

The side step is used for short distances only and is

not executed in double time.

#### BACK STEP

33. Being at a halt or mark time: 1. Backward, 2. MARCH.

Take steps of 12 inches straight to the rear.

The back step is used for short distances only and is not executed in double time.

#### TO HALT

34. To arrest the march in quick or double time:
1. Squad (or company, or battalion, as the case may be),
2. HALT.

At the command halt, given as either foot strikes the ground, plant the other foot as in marching; raise and place the first foot by the side of the other. If in double time, drop the hands by the sides.

Any movement may be executed either from the

halt or when marching, unless otherwise prescribed.

If at a halt, the command for movements involving marching need not be prefaced by Forward, as for example 1. Double time, 2. MARCH. (Sec. 26.)

#### TO FACE IN MARCHING

35. To face in marching and advance, turn on the ball of either foot, and step off with the other foot in the new line of direction; to face in marching without gaining ground in the new direction, turn on the ball of either foot, and mark time. (See Section 30.)

#### TO MARCH BY THE FLANK

36. Being in march: 1. By the right (or left) flank, 2. MARCH.

At the command march, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then face to the right in marching, and step off in the new direction with the right foot.

#### TO MARCH TO THE REAR

37. Being in march: 1. To the rear, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; turn to the right on the balls of both feet until facing to the rear, and immediately step off with the left foot.

If marching in double time, turn to the "right about," as above, taking four short steps in place to make the turn, and the keeping the "cadence" (Sec. 24).

Then step off with the left foot.

#### CHANGE STEP

38. Being in march: 1. Change step, 2. MARCH. If the command march is given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; plant the toe of the right foot near the heel of the left, and step off with the left foot.

The change on the right foot is similarly executed, the command march being given as the left foot strikes the ground.

The movement is somewhat similar to the "Two Step"

in dancing.

#### MANUAL OF ARMS

39. When the scouts have learned the steps, marchings and facings, if they have rifles they should be taught the Manual of Arms. Instruction without arms and with arms may alternate.

40. The following rules govern the execution of

the Manual of Arms:

a. The Manual is taught at a halt, and the movements are for the purpose of instruction, divided into motions and executed in detail, that is separately. In this case the command of execution determines the prompt execution of the first motion, and the commands two, three, four, that of the other motions.

To execute the movements in detail, the instructor first cautions: By the numbers; all movements divided into motions are then executed as above explained until he cautions: Without the numbers; or commands movements other than those in the Manual of

Arms.

b. Whenever circumstances require, the regular positions of the manual of arms and the firing may be ordered without regard to the previous position of the piece.

c. Note that in this book the rifle is called the

"piece."

d. Under exceptional conditions of weather or fatigue, the rifle may be carried in any manner directed.

e. The cadence of the motions is that of quick time: (that is, at the rate of 120 movements to the minute,

or 2 movements per second).

The scouts are first required to give their whole attention to the details of the motions, the cadence being gradually acquired as they become accustomed to handling their pieces. The instructor may require them to count aloud in time with the motions.







Fig. 4 Order Arms

Fig. 5
See Section 41



Fig. 7 Port Arms



Fig. 8 Present Arms



Fig. 9 Right Shoulder Arms



Fig. 10 Right Shoulder Arms



Fig. 11
See Section 51



Fig. 12 See Section 51



Fig. 13
Left Shoulder
Arms



Fig. 14
Parade Rest



Fig. 15 Rifle Salute



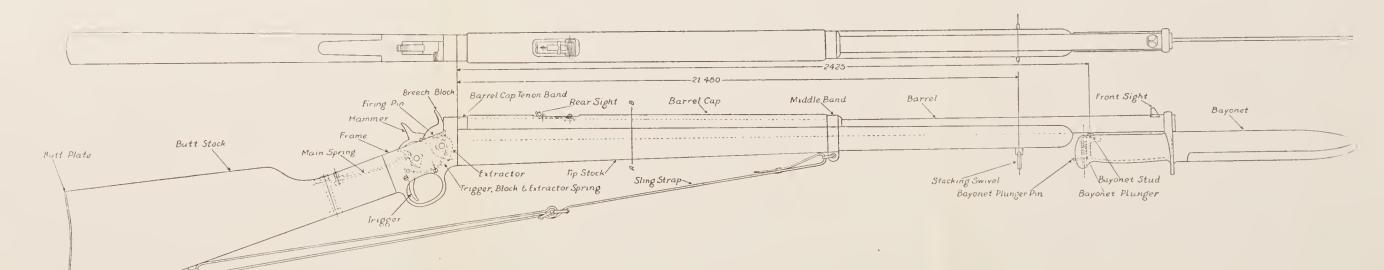
Fig. 16 Rifle Salute



Fig. 18
Inspection Arms



Fig. 17 Charge Bayonet





#### POSITION OF ORDER ARMS

(Fig. 4)

41. The butt of the piece rests evenly on the ground, barrel to the rear, toe of the butt on a line with the toe of, and touching, the right shoe, arms and hands hanging naturally, right hand holding the piece between

the thumb and fingers.

In resuming the order from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the butt of the piece about 3 inches from the ground, barrel to the rear, the left hand above and near the right, steadying the piece, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclining downward, all fingers of the right hand grasping the piece. (See Fig. 5.) To complete the order lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left quickly by the side, and take the position of order arms.

Allowing the piece to drop through the right hand to the ground, or other similar abuse of the rifle to produce effect in executing the manual, should be pro-

hibited.

42. Being at order arms: 1. Trail, 2. ARMS.

(Fig. 6.)

Raise the piece, right arm slightly bent, and incline the muzzle forward so that the barrel makes an angle of about 30 degs. with the vertical.

43. Being at trail arms: 1. Order, 2. ARMS.

Lower the piece with the right hand and resume the order arms.

44. Movements may be executed at the trail by prefacing the preparatory command with the words at trail; as, 1. At trail, forward, 2. MARCH.

The trail is to ken at the command march. The piece is raised to he trail while in motion, and the order

arms is resumed upon halting.

45. When the side step (Sec. 32), the back step (Sec. 33), and facings (Secs. 20-21) are executed at the order (that is, in the position of order arms), the piece is carried at the trail (Sec. 42) without the command trail arms being given; and the order is resumed upon halting.

When drilling with rifles, right (or left) dress (Sec. 12) is never executed except at order arms

(Sec. 41); and whenever the position of the "base" scout necessitates a considerable movement by the rest of the line, such movement is executed as prescribed in Section 12, and the piece is carried at the **trail** (Sec. 42) without command, and the order arms (Sec. 41) is resumed upon halting.

46. Being at order arms: 1. Port, 2. ARMS.

(See Fig. 7.)

With the right hand raise and throw the piece diagonally across the body, grasp it smartly with both hands; the right, palm down, at the small of the stock; the left, palm up, at the balance (center of gravity of the piece, bayonet unfixed); barrel up, sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder; right forearm horizontal; left forearm resting against the body; the piece in a vertical plane parallel to the front.

In all positions of the left hand at the "balance," the thumb clasps the piece; the sling (a leather strap which is attached to the barrel of some rifles), if used, is

included in the grasp of the hand.

47. Being at order arms: 1. Present, 2. ARMS. (Fig. 8.) (ONE) With the right hand carry the piece in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear and vertical; grasp it with the left hand at the balance, forearm horizontal and resting against the body. (TWO) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand.

48. Being at present arms: 1. Port, 2. ARMS. Carry the piece diagonally across the body, and take

the position of port arms.

- 49. Being at port arms: 1. Present, 2. ARMS. Carry the piece to a vertical position in front of the center of the body, and take the position of present arms.
- 50. Being at present or port arms: 1. Order, 2. ARMS. (ONE) Let go with the right hand; lower and carry the piece to the right with the left hand; regrasp it with the right hand just above the lower band; let go with the left hand, and take the next to the last position in coming to order. (See Fig. 5.) (TWO) Complete the order.
- 51. Being at order arms: 1. Right Shoulder, 2. ARMS. (See Figs. 9 and 10.) (ONE) With the right hand raise

and throw the piece diagonally across the body. (Note that in all positions of the piece "diagonally across the body" the position of the piece, left arm, and hand are the same as in port arms.) Carry the right hand quickly to the butt, embracing it, the heel between the first two fingers. (See Fig. 11.) (TWO) Without changing the grasp of the right hand, place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up and inclined at an angle of about 45 degs. from the horizontal, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, right elbow near the side, the piece in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front; carry the left hand, thumb and fingers extended and joined, to the small of the stock, tip of the forefinger touching the cocking piece, wrist straight and forearm horizontal.\* (See Fig. 12.) (THREE) Drop the left hand by the side. (Fig. 9.)

52. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. Order, 2. ARMS. (ONE) Press the butt down quickly and throw the piece diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining the grasp of the butt. (See Fig. 11.) (TWO), (THREE) Execute order arms as described

from port arms.

53. Being at port arms: 1. Right Shoulder, 2. ARMS. (ONE) Change the right hand to the butt. (TWO), (THREE) As in right shoulder arms from order arms.

54. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. Port, 2. ARMS. (ONE) Press the butt down quickly and throw the piece diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (See Fig. 11.) (TWO) Change the right hand to the small of the stock. (Fig. 7.)

55. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. Present, 2. ARMS. (Fig. 8.) (ONE), (TWO) Execute port arms.

(THREE) Execute present arms. (Fig. 8.)

56. Being at present arms: 1. Right Shoulder, 2. ARMS. (ONE) Execute portarms. (TWO), (THREE), (FOUR) Execute right shoulder arms as from port arms. (See Sec. 53.)

57. Being at port arms: 1. Left Shoulder, 2. ARMS. (Fig. 13.) (ONE) Carry the piece with the right hand

<sup>\*</sup> In the army, the movement is executed in a slightly different manner. The wrist is straight, but the elbow is kept down.

and place it on the left shoulder; at the same time grasp the butt wih the left hand, heel between first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock. (TWO) Drop the right hand by the side. (Fig. 13.)

58. Being at left shoulder arms: 1. Port, 2. ARMS. (ONE) Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock. (TWO) Carry the piece to the right with the right hand, regrasp it with the

left, and take the position of port arms.

59. Left shoulder arms, may be ordered directly from the order, right shoulder or present, or the reverse. At the command arms, execute port arms, and continue in the "cadence" (Sec. 40 e) to the

position ordered.

- 60. Being at order arms: 1. Parade, 2. REST. (Fig. 14). Carry the right foot 6 inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent, carry the muzzle in front of the centre of the body, barrel to the left; grasp the piece with the left hand just below the upper band of the barrel, and with the right hand below and against the left.
- 61. Being at parade rest: 1. Squad (company or battalion), 2. ATTENTION.

Resume the order, the left hand quitting the piece opposite the right hip.

#### RIFLE SALUTE

62. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. Rifle, 2. SA-

LUTE. (Fig. 15).

Carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and forefingers extended and joined, forefinger touching end of cocking piece; look toward the person saluted; (Two) Drop left hand by the side; turn head and eyes to the front.

With the rifle on the left shoulder, the salute is rendered in a corresponding manner with the right hand.

63. Being at order or trail arms: 1. Rifle, 2. SALUTE.

(Fig. 16.)

(Two) Carry the left hand smartly to the right side, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers ex-

tended and joined, forefinger against piece near the muzzle; turn the head and eyes to the front.

#### THE BAYONET

64. Being at order arms: 1. Fix, 2. BAYONET. If the bayonet scabbard is carried on the belt, execute parade rest (Fig. 14); grasp the bayonet with the right hand, back of hand toward the body; draw the bayonet from the scabbard and fix it on the barrel, glancing at the muzzle; resume the order.

If the bayonet scabbard is carried on the haversack, draw the bayonet with the left hand and fix it in the

most convenient manner.

65. Being at order arms: 1. Unfix, 2. BAY-ONET.

If the bayonet scabbard is carried on the belt, execute parade rest; grasp the handle of the bayonet firmly with the right hand; raise the bayonet until the handle is about 12 inches above the muzzle of the piece; drop the point to the left, back of the hand toward the body, and, glancing at the scabbard, return the bayonet, the blade passing between the left arm and the body; regrasp the piece with the right hand and resume the position of order arms.

If the bayonet scabbard is carried on the haversack, take the bayonet from the rifle with the left hand and return it to the scabbard in the most convenient manner.

If marching or lying down, the bayonet is fixed and unfixed in the most expeditious and convenient manner, and the piece returned to the original position.

Fix and unfix bayonet are executed with promptness

and regularity, but not in cadence.

66. CHARGE BAYONET (Fig. 17). If at a halt, half face to the right, carry back and place the right foot about twice its length to the rear and about three inches to the right, left foot pointing to the front, the feet forming with each other an angle of about sixty degrees, both knees slightly bent, weight of the hody held equally on both legs, at the same time throw the piece smartly to the front, grasp it with the

left hand just above the lower band, left arm nearly extended, elbow down, barrel to the left, blade flat, the right hand grasping the small of the stock at the height of the waist, elbow free from the body, the stock outside of the forearm, bayonet point at the height of the chin, eyes on the bayonet point. Both hands grasp the rifle firmly, but without straining.

#### THE INSPECTION

67. Whenever scouts are drawn up under arms, pieces are immediately inspected, and a similar inspection is made immediately before dismissal. If cartridges are found in the chamber or magazine, they

are removed and placed in the belt.

68. Being at order arms, the commands are: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS. (Fig. 18.) At the second command take the position of port arms. (TWO) Open the chamber of the piece and glance down to see if it is empty. Having found the chamber empty or having emptied it, raise the head and eyes to the front.

69. Being at inspection arms: 1. Order (Right shoulder or Port). 2. ARMS. At the preparatory command close the chamber and resume port arms. At the com-

mand arms, complete the movement ordered.

## TO DISMISS THE SCOUTS

70. Being at halt: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Port, 4. ARMS, 5. DISMISSED.

## GENERAL RULES

71. The following points should be noted in con-

nection with the manual of arms:

a. The piece is not carried with a cartridge in the chamber, nor is the bayonet fixed except when specifically ordered. Fall in is executed with the piece at order arms. Fall out, rest, and at ease, are executed as without arms. On resuming attention, the position of order arms is taken.

b. If at order arms, unless otherwise prescribed, the piece is brought to the right shoulder at the command MARCH, the three motions corresponding with the first three steps.

c. If at the order, however, the side step (Sec. 32), and the back step (Sec. 33), are executed at trail

(See Fig. 6).

d. When the facings, alignments, open and close ranks, taking interval or distance and assemblings (explained in the following chapter) are executed from the order, raise the piece to the trail while in motion and resume the position of order arms on halting.

e. Movements may be executed at the trail by prefacing the preparatory command with the words At trail; as 1. At trail, Forward; 2, MARCH. The

trail is taken at the command march.

f. To stay the execution of a movement when marching, for the correction of errors, the command:
1. In place, 2. HALT, is given. All halt and stand fast without changing the position of the pieces.
To resume the movement, the command: 1. Resume,
2. MARCH, is given.

g. Otherwise, when marching, the piece is brought to order arms on halting. The execution of the order arms begins when the halt is com-

pleted.

h. A disengaged hand in double time is held as when without arms.

## SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD

72. When the scouts have received a few preliminary lessons in the steps, marchings, facings, and the Manual of Arms (if they have rifles), they are grouped into "squads" for purposes of instruction and control.

Scoutmasters should study carefully the following description of the arrangement of squads in the United States Army, and should determine which formation is best suited to the number of scouts in their command and to the progress which has been made in their military drill.

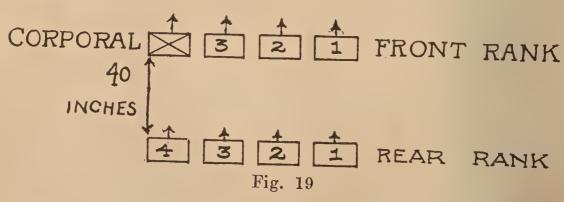
73. For the first instruction of scouts, the single rank formation described in this chapter will probably

be found the most suitable.

When sufficient progress has been made, the movements in the double rank formation (also described in this chapter) may be learned. If the number of scouts is small, however, the single rank formation will probably be found the more practicable for ordinary drilling purposes.

74. In the United States Army, the squad usually consists of eight men,—seven private soldiers and a "non-commissioned" officer called a corporal, and it is ordinarilly arranged in the manner indicated

in Fig. 19.



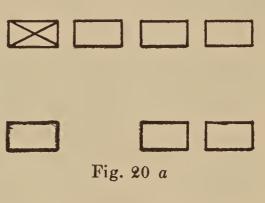
The squares in Fig. 19 indicate the position of the men. The arrows show the direction in which they are facing. The cross within the square indicates the corporal.

75. The squad is then said to be drawn up in "double rank,"— a front and a rear rank. The men in both ranks are numbered consecutively from right to left, as indicated in the diagram, the corporal being No. 4, or the fourth man, in the front rank of the squad.

76. Such a squad is said to have four "files," each file consisting of a man in the front rank and a man standing directly behind him in the rear rank. That is, the two number ones (front and rear rank) constitute one

file; the two number twos are another file etc.

77. The front rank man is called the 'file leader,' and when he leaves the ranks or is absent, the nearest rear rank man steps into his place and the file remains 'blank' (that is, a file which has no rear rank man) until his return. (See Fig. 20 a).



Whenever the number of scouts grouped in a squad is less than eight, one or more of the files may be left "blank."

			78. Squads such as those
			shown in Figs. 20 a and 20 b,
	7		in which one or more files are
			left "blank" are sometimes
	Fig. 20 b		called "skeleton squads."
			If necessary, number one may
E			also be left blank.

Numbers one and four should, however, be "covered," if practicable; that is, they should not be "blank files." Numbers two and three are in this respect of less importance.

In any squad which has only one scout in its rear rank, the proper position for that scout is behind

the corporal as a number four in the rear rank.

79. In the United States Army, the soldiers are ordinarily drawn up in double rank formation as explained in the preceding sections; but for purposes of instruction new men, or recruits, are usually drawn up in single rank, as described in the School of the Soldier.

When so drawn up, each squad consists of four scouts instead of eight as in the double rank formation, and the term "file" applies to each single man in the single rank formation.

80. The squad executes the halt, rest, facings, steps and marchings, and the manual of arms, as explained in the School of the Soldier.

#### TO FORM THE SQUAD

81. To form one or more squads, the instructor commands: FALL IN, and the scouts assemble at attention in single rank, pieces at order arms (if they have rifles), and in order of height, the tallest on the right, as explained in Secs. 8 and 9 in The School of the Soldier.

One or more squads may then be formed in double

rank in the following manner:

82. The instructor first commands: COUNT OFF. At this command, all except the scout on the right of the line execute eyes right (See Sec. 11), and beginning at the right, all (including the scout on the right of the line) count, one after another, one, two, three, four; one, two, three, four, etc., each scout turning

his head and eyes to the front as he counts.

- 83. The instructor commands: 1. Right, 2. FACE, and the scout's face to the right, as described in Sec. 20. He next commands: 1. In two ranks form squad, 2. MARCH. At the command march, the first scout faces to the left and stands still; the second scout places himself in the rear rank directly behind the first at a distance of 40 inches, and both place the left hand upon the hip. The other scouts form alternately in front and rear rank, as explained for the first two, the odd numbers being in the front rank, even numbers in the rear. Each scout faces to the left upon arriving at his proper place, and then dresses to the right. In the double rank formation, there should in every case be a distance of about 40 inches between the back of the scout in the front rank and the breast of the scout behind him in the rear rank.
- 84. All the scouts having formed in double rank, the instructor commands: FRONT. Each scout turns

his head and eyes to the front and drops his left hand by the side.

The instructor then commands: COUNT OFF. Both ranks count off simultaneously as explained for the single rank in Sec. 82. The corporals then take their positions as number fours in the front rank, the tallest corporal as the number four in the front rank of the first squad, the next tallest corporal as number four in the front rank of the second squad, etc.

If the left squad contains less than the required number of scouts, it may either drill as an incomplete, or "skeleton," squad, as explained in Sec. 78; or, as explained more fully in the next chapter, its members may be placed two paces in rear of the line of scouts as socalled "file closers"; or the whole line may be re-formed

as "skeleton squads," as explained in Sec. 85.

85. To form "Skeleton Squads" (Fig. 20 b) the scouts may first be drawn up in single rank, and every THIRD man may be directed to step back into the rear rank. Those who are left in the front rank "close up".

The instructor may then order the front rank to count off, and the scouts in the rear rank may be directed to take their places behind the numbers one and four of the front rank as indicated in Fig. 20 b, accord-

ing to height, the tallest being on the right.

If the left squad contains less than six scouts, the number one, and if necessary, the number four as well, may be left as "blank files,"—that is, files having no rear rank men. The number four should, however, be "covered" if practicable; that is, it should not be a "blank file." If the left squad contains less than five scouts, therefore, it should be increased to that number by transfers from the rear rank of other squads; but in making such transfers no squad should be reduced to a lower number than five; and it should be remembered that in any squad which has only one scout in its rear rank, the proper position for that scout is behind the corporal as a number four in the rear rank.

If the left squad cannot be increased to five scouts without reducing any of the other squads to less than that number, it may be broken up and its members assigned

to the rear rank of other squads.

86. If the scouts are to be drilled in single rank formation, squads are formed by counting off as ex-

plained in Sec. 82.

When drilling in single rank, however, it may be advisable to place the corporals as every eighth instead of as every fourth man (that is, to place a corporal in every alternate squad); and so keep the

proportion of one corporal in every eight scouts.

87. When the squads have been formed by counting off, if the left squad contains less than 4 scouts, it may either drill as an incomplete squad or its members may be assigned to other squads as rear rank men; or, as explained more fully in the next chapter, they may be placed two paces in rear of the line of scouts as socalled "file closers."

88. Whateverformation may be decided upon by the instructor, the scouts are cautioned to take the same relative positions when the squads are formed thereafter.

#### ALIGNMENTS

In Single Rank formation, the alignments are executed as described in Sec. 12 in the preceding

chapter.

90. In Double Rank formation, the rear rank scouts stand directly behind their proper front rank men, at a distance of 40 inches; or, to use the military expression, they "cover in file." At the command DRESS, all except the scout on the flank toward which the dress is being made, turn their heads and eyes to the right or left, as the case may be, place the left hand upon the hip, and place themselves in alignment.

At the command: FRONT, given when both ranks are properly aligned, each scout turns his head and eyes to the front and drops the left hand by his side.

91. To preserve the alignment when marching, the front rank scout on either the right or the left flank is taken as a guide, as explained in Section 28, of the preceding chapter. The rear rank scouts follow their proper front rank men (their "file leaders") at a distance of 40 inches.

When marching faced to the flank the leading man

of the front rank is the guide.

#### THE OBLIQUE MARCH

(Fig. 21)

92 For the instruction of scouts, the instructor causes them to face half right. He points out to them their relative positions, and explains that these are to be maintained in the oblique march.

93 1. Right (or left) oblique, 2. MARCH.

Each scout steps off in a direction 45 degrees to the right of his original front. He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the guide (Sec. 28), and so regulates his steps that the ranks remain parallel to their original front.

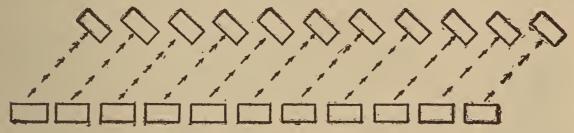


Fig. 21. The oblique march

At the command halt the scouts halt faced to the front. 94 To resume the original direction when marching obliquely: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH.

The scouts half face to the left in marching and then

move straight to the front.

If at half step or mark time while obliquing, the oblique march is resumed by the commands: 1. Oblique, 2. MARCH.

## MOVEMENTS ON A FIXED PIVOT

#### TO FORM A COLUMN OF SQUADS

95 In explaining this movement it will be assumed for the sake of simplicity, that there are two or more squads drawn up in line in Single Rank formation.

96 The instructor commands: 1. Squads right

(or left) 2. MARCH (See Fig. 22).

If the movement executed is squads right, and the scouts are in single rank formation, the number one of each squad faces to the right and marks time (Sec. 30).

The other scouts in each squad oblique to the right (Sec. 92), place themselves abreast of the number one, and mark time. Scouts on the new line thus formed glance toward the "marching flank," that is, to-

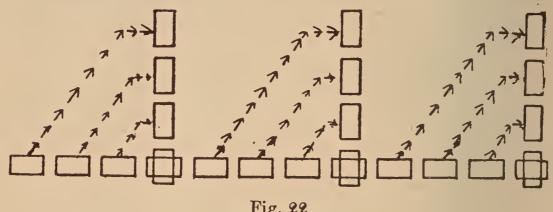


Fig. 22

ward the number four in this instance, while marking time; and as he arrives on the line, they execute forward march without any command being given.

97 As the last man arrives on the new line the instructor may, however, command either halt or mark time (See Sec. 30); and, in order to avoid confusion, in the first lessons this is advisable.

Squads Left is executed in a similar manner. At the command of execution, number four

faces to the left and "marks time"

The other scouts in each squad oblique to the left place themselves abreast of the number four, and mark time. Scouts on the new line thus formed glance toward the "marching flank," (which is the number one in this instance) while marking time, and as soon as he arrives on the new line they execute forward march without any command being given; or as explained in sec. 97 the instructor may command either halt or mark time.

99 In both of these movements, squads right and squads left, it will be noted that the scouts not only change their formation from a line to what is known as a column of squads, but they also change the direction in which they are facing, -each squad turning to the right or left, as the case may be.

100 These movements are technically known as turning on a fixed pivot because number one or number four, who are the so-called "pivot men" execute "mark time" after facing to the right or left, as the case may be, and do not move forward until the turn has been completed and the scout on the "marching flank" is on the new line. If the movement executed were squads right, number one would of course be the pivot man and number four the man on the marching flank; in squads left, number four would be the pivot man and number one the man on the marching flank.

101 For the sake of simplicity in explaining these movements on a "fixed pivot" it was assumed in Sec. 95 that the scouts were drawn up in single rank

formation.

102 When drilling in single rank formation, however, it should always be remembered that the single rank executes all movements as described for the front rank in double rank formation. In a column of squads in single rank formation, therefore, there should be a distance of 92 inches between squads, instead of 40 inches as in double rank formation. The extra 52 inches represent the space that would have been occupied by the rear-rank,—40 inches plus 12 inches which is allowed as the space which would have been occupied by a rear-rank man.

The proper distance may be found by giving the command: Squads right (or left) and halting the scouts as soon as the movement is completed. There will then

be the proper distance between squads.

# TO FORM A COLUMN OF SQUADS IN DOUBLE RANK FORMATION

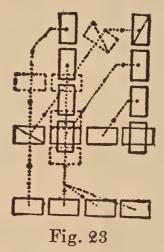
103 A column of squads is formed from a line of squads in double rank formation in the following manner:

The instructor commands: 1. Squads Right (or left),

2. MARCH.

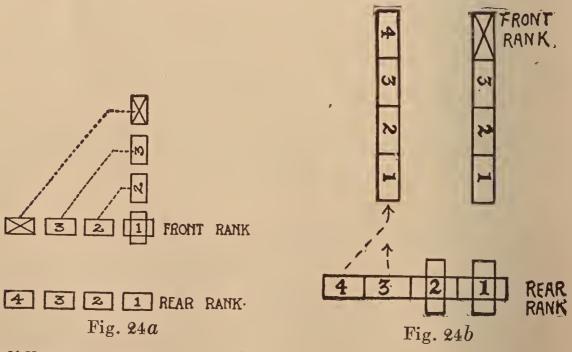
At the second command the front rank of each squad executes the movement as explained in Sec. 96 for the single rank.

104. For the rear rank, the movement described in the army drill regulations for 1904 will be found the simplest and easiest to learn; and it is the one which is still used by many regiments in the army and the national guard. In executing this movement, the rear



rank, as shown in Fig. 23, does not turn as a rank, but the line conforms in the most convenient manner (that is, by "sidling") to the movements of the front rank, each rear rank scout following his proper front rank man at a distance of forty inches.

105. Another manner in which the rear rank may execute the movement will be found somewhat more



difficult to learn, but it is more effective for exhibition purposes. In describing this movement, it will be

assumed that there is a full rear rank,—that is, that there are four scouts in the rear rank of every squad.

The whole movement is of course executed simultaneously by both ranks; but for the purpose of illustration the actual movements of the front and rear rank are shown separately in Figs. 24a and 24b. In Fig. 24a the movement is executed by the front rank while the rear rank remains in position "stands fast." In Fig. 24b the front rank of the squad is supposed to have already completed the turn, and the movement is being executed by the rear rank.

106 For the purpose of instruction, it will be a good idea for the instructor to follow this plan, and direct the front rank men to execute the movement and halt. Scouts in the front rank may then be faced to the rear in their new positions, and may watch the execution of the movement as performed by their rear rank men.

107 In the first few lessons, moreover, it will be found advisable for the instructor to confine his attention to the instruction of a single squad at a time. The other scouts may be drawn up in line at ease and told to watch the movements of the squad under instruction. The proper command for a single squad would be: 1. Squad

right (or left), 2. MARCH.

In executing squads right, at the second command the number four in the rear-rank of each squad steps in front of the number three and moves straight to the front until in rear of his front rank man (that is, number four of the front rank). Numbers one and two of the rear rank face to the left and all follow in the steps of number four, as indicated in fig. 24b until directly behind their proper front rank men. Then all face to the right as in marching and follow their file leaders (front rank men) at a distance of 40 inches.

explained in Sec. 98 for the single rank. In the rear-rank number ONE of each squad steps in front of the number two and moves straight to the front until in rear of his front rank man (number one of the front rank). Numbers three and four face to the right as in marching, and all follow in the steps of number ONE, until in rear of their proper front rank men. Then all face to the

LEFT in marching and follow their file leaders (front

rank men) at a distance of 40 inches.

109 To execute squads right, if the squads are in "skeleton" formation (see Sec. 78), at the second command, the front rank executes the movement as already described. In the rear rank number four steps obliquely to the right until in front of the position occupied by number three in a complete squad. He then obliques to the left and marches forward until in rear of his front rank man. one in the rear rank faces to the left in marching, marches up to the position which would have been occupied by number three in a complete squad, then faces to the right in marching and moves forward until in rear of his proper front rank man. When in rear of their proper front rank men, both number one and four, then face to the right in marching, and follow their file leaders at a distance of 40 inches.

110. These movements of the rear rank when executing squads right (or left), that is, the movements which have just been described, are recommended for

the use of the boy scouts.

111. In the new army drill regulations for 1911, the movement is executed by the rear rank in a slightly

different manner, as may be seen in Fig. 24c.

One disadvantage of executing the movement in this manner is that the number four in the rear rank of the first squad is liable to brush against the front rank scouts in the second squad. By executing the movement in either of the other two ways this difficulty is avoided.

## TO FORM A LINE FROM A COLUMN OF SQUADS

112. To form a line from a column of squads the instructor commands: 1. Squads Right (or left), 2. MARCH. The movement is executed by each squad as described in sections 96-109. The pivot man (Sec. 100) of each squad faces to the right (or left) as in marching and marks time (Sec. 30); the other scouts in the front rank oblique to the right (or left), place

themselves abreast of their pivot men and mark time as indicated in Fig. 25. In the rear rank the movement is executed as already described in Secs. 104-109. Scouts

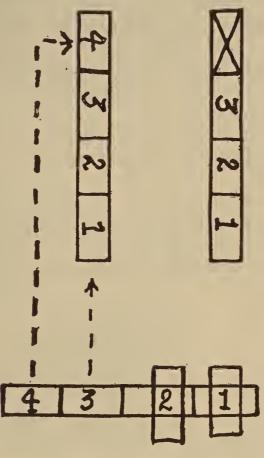


Fig. 24c

on the new line glance toward the marching flank (Sec. 100), and as the last scout arrives on the line both ranks execute forward march without command.

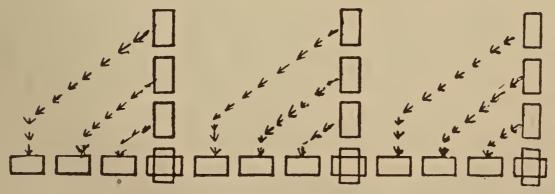


Fig. 25. Squads Left

As the last scout arrives on the new line the instructor may, however, command either halt or mark time and in the first lessons this is advisable.

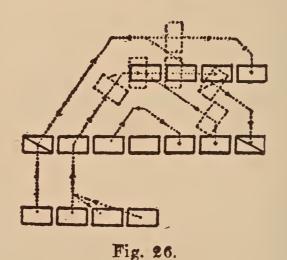
#### TO TURN ABOUT

113. This movement comes properly under the heading of movements on a FIXED PIVOT; and it is, therefore, described in this place. As it is somewhat difficult, however, it will be advisable to learn the other movements described in the School of the Squad, and the simpler movements in The School of the Company before trying to execute it.

114. Being in line, or in column of squads, to turn about and march: 1. Squads right (or left) about, 2.

MARCH.

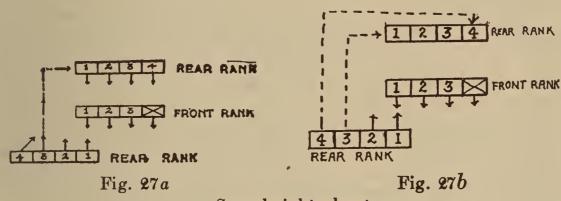
At the second command, as shown in Fig. 26, the front rank twice executes squads right, beginning the second squads right when the scout on the marching flank (Sec. 100) has arrived abreast of the other scouts



in the front rank. That is, the scout on the marching flank moves at full step and without pause to his position; the others mark time in the midway position until the scout on the marching flank is abreast of them, and then execute the second squad right.

If the 1904 regulations are followed (See Sec. 104), the rear rank scouts move to their new positions by twice executing without pause what is prescribed for them in the turn on a fixed pivot, as shown in Fig. 26.

In the rear rank, if the movement is to be executed in a manner corresponding to the one described for squads right in Sections 105-107, number four of the rear rank steps in front of number three, and marches straight to the front, followed by the other numbers in the rear rank, as in executing squads right. When in rear of the position which would have been occupied by number three of the front rank, if the movement had been squads right, he changes direction to the right, as shown in Fig. 27a, and marches forward until in rear of his proper front rank man, when all face to the right in marching, and mark time.



Squad right about.

In the new army drill regulations for 1911, as shown in Fig. 27b, the movement is executed by the rear rank in a slightly different manner. See Section 111 for the corresponding method of executing squads right.

115. Being in line, or column of squads, to turn about and halt: 1. Squads right (or left) about, 2. MARCH,

3. Squad (or company), 4. HALT.

The third command is given immediately after the second. The turn is executed as described in the preceding paragraphs except that all scouts, on arriving on the new line, mark time until the fourth command is given, when all halt. The fourth command should be given, as the last scout arrives on the line.

## THE MOVING PIVOT

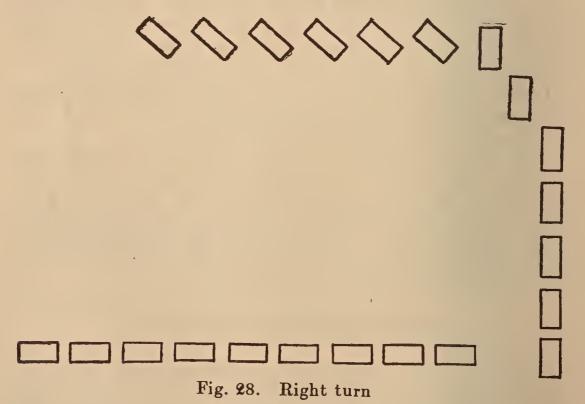
116. In the movements executed on a fixed pivot (Sections 96 to 115) that is, in squads right and squads left, it was pointed out in Section 99 that the scouts not only change their formation from a line (in either single or double rank) to a column of squads, or as explained in Section 112, from a column

of squads back into line again, but that they also change the direction in which they are facing, each squad turning to the right or left as the case may be.

When the scouts have learned to form a column of squads and to change from that formation back into line again by means of these movements on a fixed pivot, they are taught to change their direction without any change of formation by turning on a so-called "moving pivot."

When the turn was made on a fixed pivot, it will be remembered, the so-called "pivot men" of the front rank executed mark time after facing, and did not move forward until the turn had been completed and the scout on the "marching flank" was on the new line.

It will also be remembered that when executing squads right or left there was a pivot man in each squad, and that as a result of these movements on a fixed pivot the line of scouts drawn up in either single or double rank formation was changed to a column of squads facing in a new direction.



When turning on a so-called "moving pivot," however, there is but one pivot man for the whole line. (see Fig. 28) The turn is made by the line as a whole, and there is consequently a change of direction, but no change of formation. The pivot man, moreover, instead of executing mark time after facing as in squads right (or left), moves forward at the half step (that is, taking steps of one-half the usual length, (See Sec. 31) without waiting for the other scouts to arrive abreast of him on the new line; and the movement is for this reason technically known as turning on a moving pivot.

## TO TURN A LINE OF SCOUTS ON A MOVING PIVOT

117. One or more squads being drawn up in line in either single or double rank formation to change direction in line formation (See Fig. 28), the instructor commands: 1. Right (or left) turn, 2. MARCH, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH.

At the second command the pivot man, who is the guide (Sec. 28) on the right of the line, faces to the right as in marching (Sec. 35) and takes the half step (Sec. 31). Remember that the pivot man does not mark time after facing as in executing squads right, and that it is for this reason that the movement is known as turning on a "moving pivot." All the other scouts in the front rank oblique to the right until opposite their places in the new line. They then execute a second right oblique; and take the half step on arriving abreast of the pivotman. When the last scout arrives on the new line the instructor commands: 3. Forward, 4. MARCH.

The scouts should be cautioned not to hasten the step after making the second oblique, as they will probably be tempted to do so in an effort to overtake the pivot man. The regular quick step (the ordinary marching pace) should be maintained by each scout until he arrives on the new line. He then executes the half step and conforms to the pace of the pivot man.

The rear rank advances and turns on the same ground and in the same manner as the front rank, maintaining

the distance of 40 inches.

In executing left turn the guide on the left of the line is of course the pivot man, and the Guide is left until the turn has been completed. The guide then ordinarily becomes right again without any command being given. (See Sec. 29.)

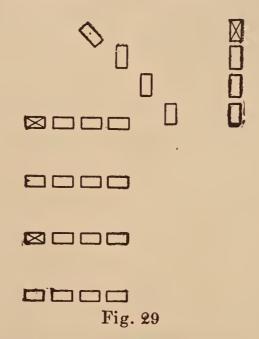
Right (or left) half turn is executed in a similar

Right (or left) half turn is executed in a similar manner. The pivot man makes a half change of direction to the right or left, as the case may be, and the

other scouts make quarter changes in obliquing.

## TO CHANGE DIRECTION IN A COLUMN OF SQUADS

118. Being in column of squads, to change direction without change in formation, the instructor commands: 1. Column right (or left), 2. MARCH. (See Fig. 29.)



At the command march the leading squad executes right turn as described in Secs. 116 and 117. The other squads without command turn successively on the same ground and in a similar manner. As each squad executes the turn all glance toward the marching flank while at the half step and take the full step without command as the last scout arrives on the new line.

Column half right (or left) is executed in a similar manner. The pivot man makes a half change of direction to the right or left, as the case may be, and the other scouts make quarter changes in obliquing.

## TO INCLINE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT

119. At the command INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) which includes both the preparatory command and the command of execution, the guide moves in the indicated direction and the rest of the command conforms to his movement. Slight changes of direction may be effected in this way.

## TO DIMINISH THE FRONT OF A COLUMN OF SQUADS.

120. Being in column of squads: 1. Right (left) by twos, 2. MARCH. (See Fig. 30.)

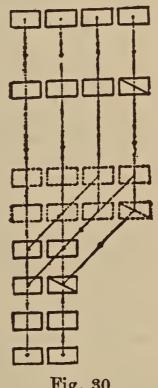


Fig. 30

At the command MARCH all files except the two right files of the leading squad halt; the two left files of the leading squad oblique to the right when disengaged and follow the right files at the shortest distance. The remaining squads follow successively in like manner.

121. Being in column of squads or twos: 1. Right

(left) by file, 2. MARCH.

At the command march all files halt except the right file of the leading two or squad. The left file or files of the leading two squads oblique successively to the right at the shortest distance practicable. The remaining twos or squads follow successively in like manner.

122. Being in column of files or twos, to form column of squads; or being in column of files, to form column of twos: 1. Squads (Twos), right (left) front into line, 2. MARCH.

At the command march, the leading file or files halt. The remainder of the squad or two, obliques to the right, if the command was right front into line, to the left if it was left front into line, and halts on the line with the leading file or files. The remaining squads or twos close up and successively form in rear of the first in like manner.

123. These movements are used chiefly to reduce the front of a column of squads when the road is too narrow to allow that formation. When the column of squads is resumed again, care should be taken to order the movement, right or left, so as to restore the scouts to their regular positions in the squad. To accomplish this, the movement right by twos should, of course, be followed by left front into line, and left by twos should be followed by right front into line.

## AT EASE AND ROUTE STEP

124. The column of squads is the usual formation on long marches, but route step and at ease may be

used with any marching formation.

To march at route step: 1. Route step, 2. MARCH. Sabers are carried at will or in the scabbard; the scouts carry their rifles at will, keeping the muzzles elevated; they are not required to preserve their distance. If halted from route step, the scouts stand at rest.

125. To march at ease: 1. At ease, 2. MARCH.

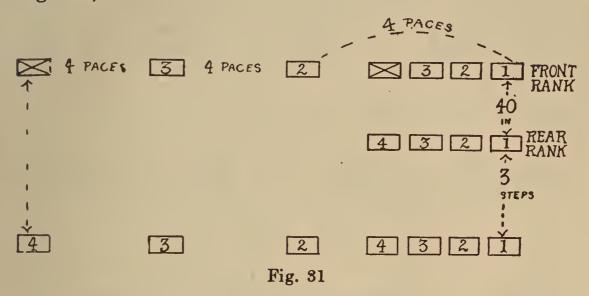
The company marches as in route step, except that silence is preserved; when halted, the scouts remain at ease.

126. Marching at route step or at ease: 1. Company, 2. ATTENTION.

At the command attention the rifles are brought to the right shoulder and the cadenced step in quick time is resumed.

#### TO TAKE INTERVALS

127. Being in line at a halt: 1. Take interval, 2. To the right (or left), 3. MARCH, 4. Squad, 5. HALT. (See Fig. 31.)



At the second command, if in double rank formation the rear-rank men march backward 4 steps and halt; at the command MARCH, all face to the right and the leading man of each rank steps off; the other scouts step off in succession, each following the preceding man at 4 paces, rear-rank men marching abreast of their file leaders.

At the command HALT, given when all have their intervals, all halt and face to the front.

#### TO ASSEMBLE

128. Being at intervals, to assemble: 1. Assemble

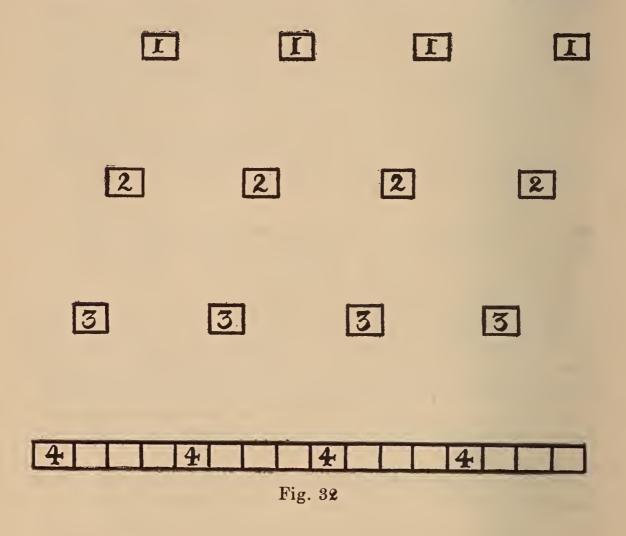
to the right (or left), 2. MARCH.

The front rank man on the right stands fast, the rearrank man on the right closes to 40 inches. The other scouts face to the right, close by the shortest line, and face to the front.

#### TO TAKE DISTANCES

129. Being in a line at a halt and having counted off: 1. Take distance, 2. MARCH, 3. Squad (or company)
4. HALT. (See Fig. 32.)

At the command MARCH, No. 1 of the front rank moves straight to the front; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of the front rank and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the rear rank, in the order named, move straight to the front, each stepping



off so as to follow the preceding man at 4 paces. The command HALT is given when all have their distances.

In case more than one squad is in line, each squad executes the movement as above. The guide of each rank of numbers is right.

#### TO ASSEMBLE

130. Being at distances, to assemble: 1. Assemble, 2. MARCH.

No. 1 of the front rank stands fast; the other numbers move forward to their proper places in line.

## SETTING-UP EXERCISES

131. The following exercises may be supplemented by those in any calisthenic manual.

Either distances or intervals are taken as explained

above in Secs. 127 and 129.

In these exercises it is advisable to remove blouses

and caps.

As soon as the exercises are well understood, they may be continued without repeating the commands. For this purpose the instructor gives the commands as prescribed, then adds: CONTINUE THE EXERCISE, upon which the motions to be repeated are continuously executed until the command HALT.

At the command HALT, given at any time, the posi-

tion of the soldier is resumed.

#### FIRST EXERCISE

(Figs. 33, 34 and 35.)

1. Arm, 2. EXERCISE, 3. HEAD, 4. UP, 5. DOWN, 6. RAISE.

At the command EXERCISE, raise the arms laterally until horizontal, palms upward. HEAD: raise the arms in a circular direction over the head, tips of fingers touching top of head, backs of fingers in contact their full length, thumbs pointing to the rear, elbows pressed back. UP: Extend the arms upward their full length, palms touching. DOWN: Force the arms obliquely back and gradually let them fall by the sides. RAISE: Raise the arms laterally as prescribed for the second command. Continue by repeating HEAD, UP, DOWN, RAISE.

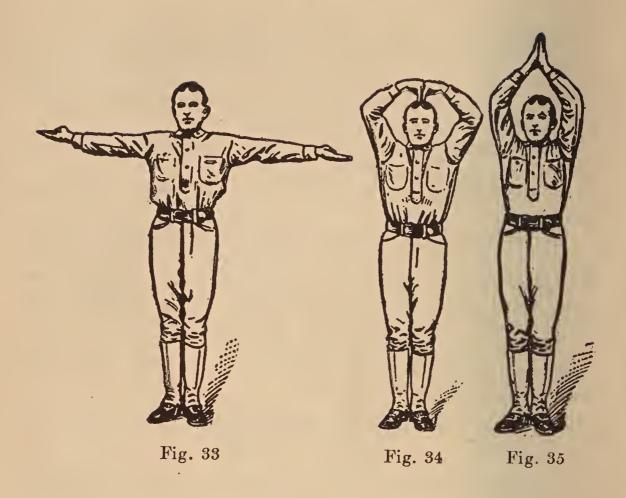
#### SECOND EXERCISE

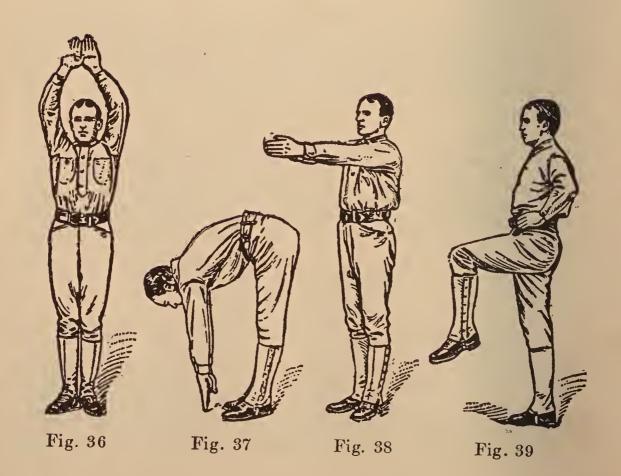
(Figs. 36 and 37.)

1. Arms vertical, palms to the front, 2. RAISE, 3.

DOWN. 4. UP.

At the command RAISE, raise the arms laterally from the sides, extended to their full length, till the hands meet above the head, palms to the front, fingers pointing upward, thumbs locked, right thumb in front,





shoulders pressed back. DOWN: Bend over till the hands, if possible, touch the ground, keeping the arms and knees straight. UP: Straighten the body and swing the extended arms (thumbs locked) to the vertical position. Continue by repeating DOWN, UP.

#### THIRD EXERCISE

(Fig. 38.)

1. Arm. 2. EXERCISE. 3. FRONT. 4. REAR.

At the command EXERCISE, raise the arms laterally until horizontal, palms upward. FRONT: Swing the extended arms horizontally to the front, palms touching. REAR: Swing the extended arms well to the rear, inclining them slightly downward, raising the body upon the toes. Continue by repeating, FRONT, REAR, till the scouts, if possible, are able to touch the backs of the hands behind the back.

#### FOURTH EXERCISE

(Fig. 39.)

1. Leg, 2. EXERCISE, 3. UP.

At the command EXERCISE, place the palms of the hands on the hips, fingers to the front, thumbs to the rear, elbows pressed back. UP: Raise the left leg to the front, bending and elevating the knee as much as possible, leg from knee to instep vertical, toe depressed. UP: Replace the left foot and raise the right leg as prescribed for the left.

Execute slowly at first, then gradually increase to the cadence of double time. (See Sec. 24). Continue by repeating UP when the right and left legs are alternately in position

#### FIFTH EXERCISE

1. Leg, 2. EXERCISE, 3. left (or right), 4. FOR-

WARD, 5. REAR; or, 5. GROUND.

At the command EXERCISE, place the hands on the hips, as in the fourth exercise. FORWARD: Move the left leg to the front, knee straight, so as to advance the foot about 15 inches, toe turned out, sole

nearly horizontal, body balanced on right foot. REAR: Move the leg to the rear, knee straight, toe on a line with the right heel, sole nearly horizontal. Continue by

repeating FORWARD, REAR.

When the recruit has learned to balance himself, the command FORWARD is followed by GROUND: Throw the weight of the body forward by rising on the ball of the right foot, advance and plant the left, left heel 30 inches from the right, and advance the right leg quickly to the position of forward. Continue by repeating GROUND when the right and left legs are alternately in the position of FORWARD.

#### SIXTH EXERCISE

1. Lung, 2. EXERCISE, 3. INHALE, 4. EXHALE-At the command EXERCISE, place the hands on the hips, as in fourth exercise. INHALE: Inflate the lungs to full capacity by short, successive inhalations through the nose. EXHALE: Empty the lungs by a continuous exhalation through the mouth. Continue by repeating INHALE, EXHALE.

## TO STACK AND TAKE ARMS

132. Being in a line at a halt: STACK ARMS.

Each even number of the front rank raises his piece with the right hand and grasps it with the left hand between the upper and lower bands which encircle the barrel. The barrel of the piece is held to the right the butt about 6 inches from the ground. The even numbers of the rear rank, raise their pieces with the right hand and pass them to the even numbers of the front rank, who grasp them with the right hand between the upper and lower band, turning the barrel to the right. The even numbered man places the shank of the bayonet (the curved part of the bayonet just above the part where it is attached to the rifle) of the rear rank man's piece on the top of the shank of the bayonet of his own piece. The odd number places the shank of his bayonet in the angle made by the two pieces. The even numbered man then quickly passes the butt of the rear rank man's piece about 20 inches to the front.

at the same time bringing all the pieces to the ground. The butt of the even numbered man's piece rests between his feet.

After the stacks are made, the loose pieces (that is, the pieces not used in making the stacks) are laid on them by the even numbers of the front rank.

When each man has finished handling the pieces, he

takes the position of the soldier.

## BEING IN SINGLE RANK TO STACK ARMS

At the command Stack No. 3 steps back and covers No. 2 as though he were a rear rank man. As soon as he has delivered his piece to No. 2 he resumes his place as No. 3.

At the command arms, stacks are made in the same

way as in double rank.

## TO STACK ARMS WITH SWIVEL

If the pieces are fitted with a device known as a "stacking swivel," it may be used instead of the bayonet in stacking arms; and when the swivel is so used the

bayonet is never fixed.

To stack arms with the swivel, each even number of the front rank grasps his piece with the left hand at the upper band and rests the butt between his feet, barrel to the front, muzzle inclined slightly to the front opposite the center of the interval on his right, the thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel; each even number of the rear rank then passes his piece, barrel to the rear, to his file leader, who grasps it between the bands with his right hand and throws the butt about 2 feet in advance of that of his own piece and opposite the right of the interval, the right hand slipping to the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel, which he engages with that of his own piece; each odd number of the front rank raises his piece with the right hand, carries it well forward, barrel to the front; the left hand, guiding the stacking swivel, engages the lower hook of the swivel of his own piece with the free hook of that of the even number of the rear rank; he then turns the barrel outward into the angle formed by the other

two pieces and lowers the butt to the ground, to the right of and against the toe of his right shoe.

The stacks made, the loose pieces are laid on them by

the even numbers of the front rank.

When each man has finished handling pieces, he takes the position of the soldier.

#### TO TAKE ARMS

Being in line behind the stacks: TAKE ARMS. The loose pieces are returned by the even numbers of the front rank; each even number of the front rank grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear-rank man with his right hand, grasping both between the bands; each odd number of the front rank grasps his piece in the same way with the right hand, disengages it by raising the butt from the ground and then, turning the piece to the right, detaches it from the stack; each even number of the front rank disengages and detaches his piece by turning it to the left, and then passes the piece of his rear-rank man to him, and all resume the order.

Should any squad have Nos. 2 and 3 blank files, No. 1 rear rank takes the place of No. 2 rear rank in making and breaking the stacks; the stacks made or broken, he resumes his post.

#### LOADING AND FIRING

133. Loading and firing are always executed in line and at a halt.

The instruction in firing should be preceded by the command for loading.

Pieces having been ordered loaded are kept loaded

without command.

The scouts are first taught to simulate loading and firing. Later, blank cartridges may be used.

## TO SIMULATE LOADING

Being in line at a halt: 1. Simulate, 2. LOAD.

At the command LOAD, (See Fig. 40) each front rank scout faces half right and carries the right foot to the right about 1 foot, to such a position as will

insure the greatest firmness and steadiness of the body; raises the piece and drops it into the left hand at the balance, left thumb extended along the stock, muzzle at the height of the breast. The chamber of the piece is opened, and the motions of loading are simulated with the right hand. The right hand is then carried to the small of the stock as illustrated in Fig. 40.

Each rear rank scout moves forward and to the right, and takes a similar position opposite the interval to the right of his front rank man, the muzzle of his piece extended beyond the front rank, and executes the load as

described above.

#### TO LOAD WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES

Being in a line at a halt: 1. With blank cartridge, 2. LOAD.

Executed as described under Simulate Load, except

that cartridges are used.

Pieces having been ordered loaded are kept loaded without command until the order unload or inspection arms is given. (See Sec. 68).

#### TO UNLOAD

At the command unload (which includes both the preliminary command and the command of execution), the scouts take the position of load (See fig. 40) and the chamber of the piece is opened and cartridges removed (or if the previous command has been to simulate, they go through the motions of unloading). The piece is then brought to order arms.

#### KNEELING AND LYING DOWN

(Figs. 41 and 42.)

The commands for loading and firing are the same whether standing, kneeling, or lying down. When kneeling or lying down in double rank, however, the rear rank does not load, aim, or fire.

#### **KNEELING**

If standing: Kneel.

Half face to the right; carry the right toe about 1 foot to the left rear of the left heel; kneel on the right

knee, sitting as nearly as possible on the right heel; left forearm across left thigh; the piece remains in the position of order arms, right hand grasping it above the lower band of the barrel.

#### LYING DOWN

(Figs. 43 and 44.)

If standing or kneeling: Lie down.

Kneel, but with right knee against left heel; carry back the left foot and lie flat on the stomach, inclining body about 35 degs. to the right; piece horizontal, barrel up, muzzle off the ground and pointed to the front, elbows on the ground; left hand at the balance, right hand grasping the small of the stock opposite the neck. This is the position of order arms, lying down.

#### RISE

If kneeling or lying down: Rise.

If kneeling, stand up, faced to the front, on the ground

marked by the left heel.

If lying down, raise body on both knees; stand up, faced to the front, on the ground marked by the knees.

#### OR

If lying down: kneel.

Raise the body on both knees; take the position of kneel.

#### TO FIRE

(Figs. 42, 44 and 45.)

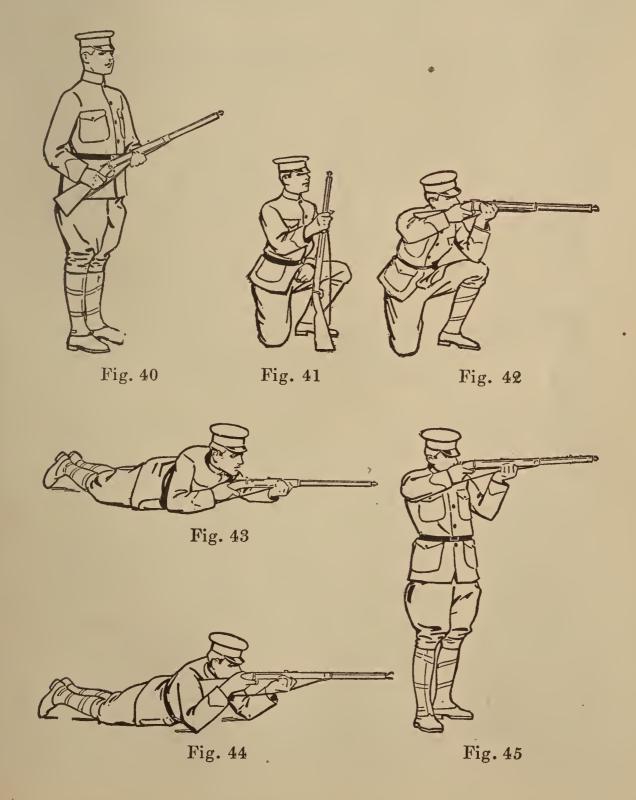
1. Ready, 2. Aim, 3. Squad (or Company), 4. FIRE. At the command READY the piece is cocked and made ready for firing; at the command Aim raise the piece with both hands and support the butt firmly against the hollow of the right shoulder, right thumb clasping the stock, barrel horizontal, left elbow well under the piece, right elbow as high as the shoulder; incline the head slightly forward and a little to the right, sheek against the stock, left eye closed, right eye looking through the notch of the rear sight, second joint of forefinger resting lightly against the front of the trigger.

Each rear-rank man aims through the interval to the right of his file leader and leans slightly forward to advance the muzzle of his piece beyond the front rank.

In aiming kneeling, the left elbow rests on the left

knee, point of the elbow in front of kneecap.

In aiming lying down, raise the piece with both hands; rest on both elbows and press the butt firmly against the right shoulder.



## SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY

134. When the scouts have learned the steps, marchings, facings, and other movements described in the School of the Soldier, they are grouped into squads; and in like manner, when the movements in the School of the Squad have been mastered, the squads may be grouped into a company.

135. If the Company so formed is large enough, it may then be divided into two, three, or four "platoons," each platoon consisting of from two to four squads, as

shown in fig. 46.

136. The company is ordinarily drawn up in double rank, as indicated in fig. 46; but for purposes of instruction, or if the company is a small one, the single rank formation may be used, in which case the single rank executes the movements as explained for the front rank of the company.

137. A company so small as to make a division into platoons impracticable, may be led by the captain as a

single platoon, but keeps the name of company.

138. Bearing these facts in mind, the Scoutmaster should determine carefully the arrangement of squads which is most suitable for the formation of his particular

company.

It can readily be seen that the actual military formation to be adopted for any particular body of scouts, whether squad, company, or battalion, is partly a matter of choice with each Scoutmaster and partly dependent upon the number of scouts in his charge.

139. Whatever formation may be adopted, however, the Scoutmaster is the commanding officer; and if the scouts are drilled as a company, he is its captain and

is the highest "commissioned officer."

The other officers of the company, in the order of their rank, are as follows: Commissioned officers,—the first and second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers, the first, second, third and fourth or fifth sergeants, and the corporals in the order of their length of time in office.

The actual number of officers in any given company, however, will depend largely upon its size; and

in the average company one lieutenant and two to four

sergeants will probably be found sufficient.

140. The Scoutmaster should carefully instruct his officers not only in the duties of their own positions, but in those pertaining to the higher positions as well. The first lieutenant should be able to command the company; the first sergeant should be able to take the lieutenant's place, etc.

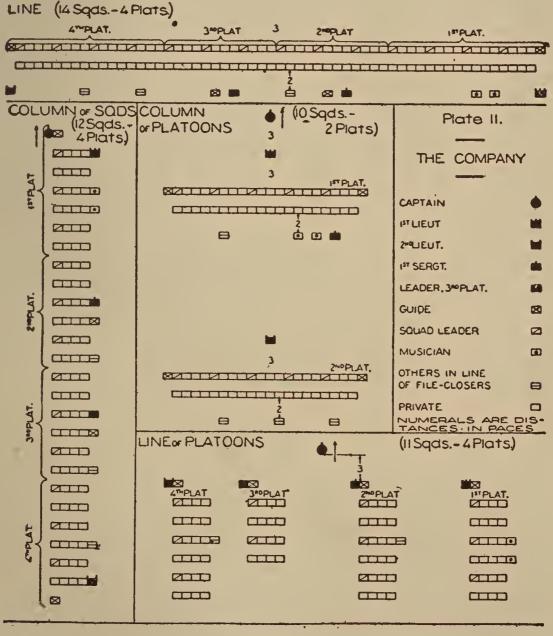


Fig. 46

141. Scouts below the grade of sergeant are in ranks, unless serving as guides, or posted in the line of file closers; that is, in the line of officers who are stationed in rear of the company.

142. The company flag, or "Guidon," as it is called, is carried by the first of the company musicians, who are shown in Fig. 46. For further information upon the

subject, see Sec. 313.

143. The Company in line is formed in double or single rank, as already explained, with the scouts arranged, as far as practicable, according to height from right to left, the tallest on the right.

The original division into squads is effected as ex-

plained in The School of the Squad. (Secs. 81-88.)

144. At the formation of the company squads are numbered consecutively from right to left, and these designations do not change, although in executing some of the movements described in this chapter the relative positions of the squads may be changed. As an example, after squads right about (Sec. 114) has been executed, the right of the line becomes the left, or the head of a column of squads becomes the rear, but the squad numbers are not changed.

For convenience in giving commands and for reference, however, the designations, right, center, left, when in line, and leading, center, rear, when in column, are applied to squads. These designations apply to the actual right, left, center, head, or rear. in whatever direction the company may be facing. The center squad is the

middle or right middle squad of the company.

## TO FORM THE COMPANY

145. At the sounding of the "Assembly" or other recognized signal, the first sergeant takes a position six paces in front of where the center of the company is to be, faces it, draws saber, if armed, (see Manual of the

Saber, Sec. 292), and commands: FALL IN.

146. The right guide of the company who is usually one of the sergeants places himself facing to the front where the right of the company is to be, and at such a distance that the center of the company will be six paces from and opposite the first sergeant. The scouts form in their proper places on the left of the right guide, superintended by the other sergeants, who then take their posts as indicated in Fig. 46.

147. The first sergeant commands: REPORT. Remaining in position at order arms, the squad leaders in succession from right to left salute and report "All present," or "Privates—absent." The first sergeant does not return the salute of the squad leaders. He then commands: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Order, 4. ARMS, faces about, salutes the captain, reports: "Sir all present or accounted for," or the names of the unauthorized absentees, and without command takes his post as indicated in Fig. 46.

148. Note that the first sergeant is never posted as a guide.

149. If the company cannot be formed by squads, or whenever this latter method is considered more convenient the first sergeant commands: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Right shoulder, 4. ARMS, and calls the roll. Each scout as his name is called answers "HERE," and executes order arms. If squads have not already been formed at a previous drill, or if the number of scouts who are absent makes a new formation necessary, the first sergeant then effects a division of the squads as explained in Sec. 81 and reports the company as prescribed above.

150. The captain places himself about 12 paces in front of the center and facing the company in time to receive the report of the first sergeant, whose salute he

returns, and then draws saber.

The lieutenants take their posts when the first sergeant has reported, and draw saber with the captain.

#### TO DISMISS THE COMPANY.

151. Being in a line at halt, the captain directs the first sergeant, "Dismiss the Company." The commissioned officers fall out, the first sergeant steps three paces to the front and two paces to the right of the company, salutes, faces to the left and commands: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Port, 4. ARMS, 5. DISMISSED.

#### **ALIGNMENTS**

152. The alignments are executed as described in The School of the Soldier (see Sec. 12), the guide, one

of the sergeants, being "established" instead of the flank file. The rear rank man of the flank file keeps his head and eyes to the front and "covers," that is, stands behind his file leader at a distance of 40 inches.

At each alignment the captain places himself at the end of the line two paces from and facing the flank toward which the "dress" is made. He verifies the

alignment and commands FRONT.

#### COMPANY MOVEMENTS

153. To preserve the alignment when marching, the guide (Sec. 28) of a company or platoon in line is right unless otherwise announced. To march with the guide other than as prescribed above, or to change the guide, the command, Guide left (or right) is given. The announcement of the guide, when given in connection with a movement, follows the command of execution for that movement, except in what is known as Extended Order drill (Sec. 257).

When in column of squads, the guide of each rank (that is, the guide of each line of four scouts) is toward the side of the column on which the two sergeants who

are known as the "Company Guides" are posted.

154. As shown in Fig. 46, the posts of the company guides are on the right and left flank of the company when it is in line formation; and, when in column of squads, they are at the head and rear of the company. The leading guide, in a column of squads or platoons, is charged with the step and direction, and the guides of each rank in rear of him follow in his steps, preserving their proper distances. When in column of squads, the leading guide is forty inches in front of the first squad, the rear guide is forty inches in rear of the last squad, and both guides are on the flank opposite the file closers, as shown in Fig 46.

When a column of squads is formed, it should be remembered that the file closers take post on the "pivot flank" of the company,—that is, if a column of squads is formed by executing squads right, the file closers take post on the right flank of the column. If the column of squads is formed by executing squads left, they take

post on the left of the column.

To change the guides and file closers of a column of squads to the opposite flank, the captain commands: 1. File closers on left (right) flank, 2. MARCH.

The file closers dart through the column; the captain

and guides change.

In taking intervals and distances (Secs. 127-129), unless otherwise directed, the right and left guides of the company, at the first command, place themselves in the line of file closers, and, with them, take a distance of 4 paces from the rear rank. In taking intervals, at the command march, the file closers face to the flank and and each steps off with the file nearest him. In assembling, the guides and the file closers resume their positions in line.

The file closers do not execute the loadings or firings. They do, however, execute the manual of arms during the drill unless especially excused, when they remain at order arms. During Ceremonies (Sec. 219) they execute all movements.

155. The company executes the halt, rests, facings, steps and marchings, manual of arms, loadings and firings, takes intervals and distances and assembles, increases and diminishes intervals, marches in route step and at ease, resumes attention, obliques, resumes the direct march, preserves alignments, kneels, lies down, rises, stacks and takes arms, as explained in the Schools of the Soldier and the Squad, substituting in the command company for squad.

#### TO FORM A COLUMN OF SQUADS

156. Being in a line, in either single or double rank formation, to form a column of squads: 1. Squads right (or left), 2. MARCH.

Executed by each squad as described in The School

of the Squad. (See Sec. 96).

157. If the column of squads be formed from the company in line, the file closers take posts on the PIVOT FLANK (See Fig. 46) abreast of and 4 inches from the nearest rank.

The right and left guides take posts forty inches in front and rear of the opposite flank as indicated in Fig. 46.

#### TO FORM IN LINE

158. Being in a column of squads, to form in line, squads right (or left) is executed as described in the School of the Squad. If the company be formed in line toward the side of the file closers, they dart through the column at the first command and take posts in the rear of the company at the second command.

# BEING IN COLUMN OF SQUADS TO CHANGE DIRECTION

159. Being in a column of squads, to change direc-

tion: 1. Column right (or left), 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the leading squad executes RIGHT TURN as in The School of the Squad (See Sec. 118.) The other squads without command turn successively on the same ground and in a similar manner.\*

## TO FORM A COLUMN OF SQUADS AND CHANGE DIRECTION

160a. Being in line, to form a column of squads and change direction: 1. Squads right (or left), Column right (or left), 2. MARCH. Or, 1. Right (or left) by squads, 2. MARCH.

160b. In the first case, the right squad executes the Column Right as soon as it has completed the Squad

Right.

160c. In the second case, at the command MARCH the right squad marches forward. The remainder of the company executes Squads right, Column left, and follows the right squad. The right guide posts himself forty inches in front of the number four in the front rank of the first squad. When posting himself in front of the first squad, he takes four short steps and then resumes the full step; the first squad conforms to his pace.

## FACING OR MARCHING TO THE REAR

161. Being in column of squads, to face or march to the rear: 1. Squads right (or left) about, 2. MARCH, or

<sup>\*</sup> If the column changes direction towards the side on which the guides are posted, the leading guide turns at the command of execution; the front rank of the leading squad moves forward, and does not turn until the pivot man reaches the point where the leading guide turned.

1. SQUADS right (or left) about, 2. MARCH, 3 Company, 4. HALT.

Executed by each squad as described in The School

of the Squad. See Sec. 114.

The file closers face about, and take their posts four

inches from the pivot flank.

162. Being in line Squads right (or left) about may also be executed as above. The file closers dart through the nearest interval between squads and take their posts in rear of the new line.

163. To march to the rear for a few paces: 1. About,

2. FACE, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH.

If in line, the guides place themselves abreast of the rear rank, which is now the front rank, The file closers on facing about, maintain their relative positions. No other movement is executed until the line is faced to the original front.

#### TO TURN THE COMPANY ON A MOVING PIVOT

164. Being in line, to turn the company on a moving pivot: 1. Right (or left) turn, 2. MARCH, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH.

Executed as described in The School of the Squad (See Section 116). The scouts do not glance toward the marching flank, as in executing column right (Sec. 118), and they do not take the full step until the fourth command, which is given when the last man arrives on the new line. Each rear rank scout obliques on the same ground as his file leader following him at a distance of forty inches. The right guide, that is the sergeant acting as guide on the right of the company, is the pivot man of the front rank.

## TO TURN THE COMPANY ON A FIXED PIVOT

165. Being in line, to turn the company on a fixed pivot: 1. Company right (or left), 2. MARCH, 3. Com-

pany, 4. HALT; or, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH.

At the second command the right flank man in the front rank faces to the right and marks time. The other front rank men oblique to the right, place themselves abreast of the pivot, and mark time.

In the rear rank the third man from the right, followed in column by the second and first, moves straight to the front until in the rear of his front rank man, when all face to the right in marching and mark time.\* The remaining men of the rear rank move straight to the front four paces and oblique to the right, place themselves abreast of the third man, cover their file leaders, and mark time. The right guide steps back, takes post on the flank, and marks time. The preparatory part of the fourth command is given when the last man is one pace in rear of the new line. The command march is given when he arrives on the line.

The command halt may be given at any time after the movement begins. Only those halt who are in the new position. Each of the others halts upon arriving on the line, aligns himself to the right, and executes front

without command.

It should be noted that in executing this movement on a fixed pivot, the front rank private on the right or (left) flank of the company (and not the guide, that is, the sergeant on the right or left flank of the company) is the pivot man. The guide steps back, takes post on the flank, and marks time.

## ON RIGHT (LEFT) INTO LINE

(See Fig. 47.)

166. Being in column of squads to form line on right or left: 1. On right (left) into line, 2. MARCH,

3. Company, 4. HALT, 5. FRONT.

At the first command, the corporal of the leading squad commands: 1. Right turn. The corporals of the other squads command: Forward, if at a halt. At the second command the leading squad turns to the right on moving pivot. The command halt is given when the leading squad has advanced the desired distance in the new direction; it halts; its corporal then commands: Right dress.

The squads in rear continue to march straight to the front; each when opposite the right of its place in line, executes right turn at the command of its corporal; each is halted on the line at the command of its corporal, who then commands: Right dress. All dress

on the first squad in line.

\*The first and second scouts in the rear rank may, if preferred, execute the movement in the manner described in Sec. 104.

If executed in double time, the leading squad marches in double time until halted.

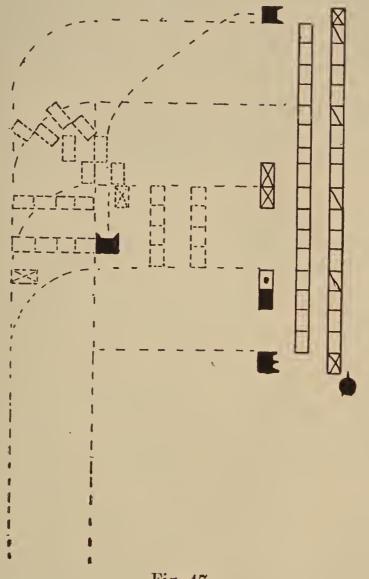


Fig. 47

In "Successive formations into line," such as On right into line and Front into line, the guide is toward what is known as the "Point of rest,\*" and when the command is given it is so announced.

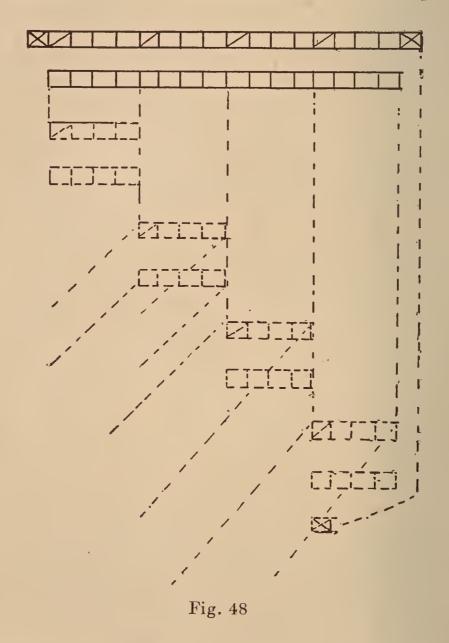
#### FRONT INTO LINE

(See Fig. 48.)

167. Being in column of squads, to form line to the front; 1. Right (left) front into line, 2. MARCH. 3. Company, 4. HALT, 5. FRONT.

\*The point of rest is the point at which a movement begins; or, in other words, the point towards which the Scouts are aligned in successive movements.

At the first command the leaders of the squads in rear of the leading one command: Right oblique. If at a halt, the leader of the leading squad commands: Forward. At the second command the leading squad moves straight forward; the rear squads oblique as indicated. The command halt is given when the leading squad has



advanced the desired distance; it halts; its corporal then commands: Left dress. Each of the rear squads when opposite its place in line, resumes the original direction at the command of its corporal; each is halted on the line at the command of its corporal, who then commands: Left dress. All dress on the first squad in line.

When front into line is executed in double time the com-

mands for halting and aligning are omitted and the guide

is toward the side of the first squad in line.

168. In successive movements executed in double time the leading or base unit marches in quick time when not otherwise prescribed; the other units march in double time to their places in the formation ordered, and then conform to the gait of the leading or base unit. If marching in double time, the command double time is ommited. The leading or base unit marches in quick time, the other units continue at double time to their places in the formation ordered, and then conform to the gait of the leading or base unit.

169. To hasten the execution of a movement begun in quick time, the command: 1. Double time, 2. MARCH, is given. The leading or base unit continues to march in quick time, or remains at a halt if already halted; the other units complete the execution of the movement in double time, and then conform to the gait of the lead-

ing or base unit.

170. To stay the execution of a movement when marching, for the correcton of errors, the command: 1. In place, 2. HALT, is given. All halt and stand fast, without changing the position of the rifles. To resume the movement the command: 1. Resume, 2. MARCH, is given.

PLATOON MOVEMENTS

171. When the simple company movements such as forming a column of squads from the company in line, and re-forming the squads in line again have been mastered, the company if large enough may be divided into two, three, or four platoons, each platoon consisting of from two to four squads as indicated in Fig. 46.

172. At the formation of the company the platoons or squads are numbered consecutively from right to left

and these designations do not change.

For convenience in giving commands and for reference, however, the designation, right, center, left, when in line and leading, center, rear, when in column, are applied to platoons or squads. These designations apply to the actual right, left, center, head, or rear, in whatever direction the company may be facing. The center squad is the middle or right middle squad of the company.

The designation "So-and-so's" squad or platoon may also be used.

173. Platoons are assigned to the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers in order of rank as follows: 1. Right, 2. Left, 3. Center (right center), 4. Left center.

The non-commissioned officers next in rank are assigned as "guides" one to each platoon. If sergeants still remain they are assigned to platoons as additional guides.

174. The guides of the right and left, or leading and rear, platoons, are the right and left, or leading and rear, guides, respectively, of the company when it is in line or in column of squads. Other platoon guides are in the line of file closers.

In platoon movements the post of the platoon guide is at the head of the platoon, if the platoon is in column, and on the guiding flank if in line. When a platoon has two guides their original assignment to flanks of the platoon does not change.

- 175. In all formations and movements a noncommissioned officer commanding a platoon or company carries his piece as the other scouts do, if he is so armed, and takes the same post as a commissioned officer in like situation. When the scouts are formed in line for Ceremonies, (Sec. 219.) a non-commissioned officer in command of a company takes post on the right of the right guide after the company has been aligned.
- 176. In movements executed simultaneously by platoons (as platoons right or platoons, column right), platoon leaders repeat the preparatory command (platoon right, etc.), applicable to their respective platoons. The command of execution is given by the captain only.
- 177. The platoon executes halt, rests, facings, steps and marchings, manual of arms, resumes attention, kneels, lies down, rises, stacks and takes arms; it executes squads right (left), squads right (left) about, routestep and at ease, obliques and resumes the direct march; in column of platoons, squads, twos, or files, it changes direction; in column of squads forms column of twos or squads, as explained in the Schools of the Squad, the Soldier, and the Company.

## TO FORM A COLUMN OF PLATOONS

178. The company being in line, to form a column of platoons: 1. Platoons right (or left), 2. MARCH, 3. Company, 4. HALT. Or, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH.

Executed by each platoon as described for the com-

pany. See Sec. 165.

## TO FORM IN LINE FROM A COLUMN OF PLATOONS

179. Being in a column of platoons, to form the company in line: 1. Platoons right (or left), 2. MARCH, 3. Company, 4. HALT. Or, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH.

Executed by each platoon as described above for the company. Before forming line, the captain sees that the guides on the flank toward which the movement is to be executed are covering,—that is, one directly behind another. This is effected by previously announcing that the guide is toward that flank.

## ON RIGHT (LEFT) INTO LINE

180. Being in column of platoons or squads, to form line on the right or left: 1. On right (left) into line, 2.

MARCH, 3. Company, 4. HALT, 5. FRONT.

At the first command the leader of the leading unit commands: Right turn. The leaders of the other units command: Forward, if at a halt. At the second command the leading unit turns to the right on moving pivot. The command halt is given when the leading unit has advanced the desired distance in the new direction; it halts; its leader then commands: Right dress.

The units in rear continue to march straight to the front; each, when opposite the right of its place in line, executes right turn at the command of its leader; each is halted on the line at the command of its leader, who then commands: Right dress. All dress on the first unit in line.

If executed in double time, the leading squad marches

in double time until halted.

#### FRONT INTO LINE

181a. Being in column of platoons or squads, to form line to the front: 1. Right (left) front into line, 2. MARCH, Company, 4. HALT, 5. FRONT.

At the first command the leaders of the units in rear of the leading one command: Right oblique. If at a halt, the leader of the leading unit commands: Forward. At the second command the leading unit moves straight forward; the rear units oblique as indicated. The command halt is given when the leading unit has advanced the desired distance; it halts; its leader then commands: Left dress. Each of the rear units, when opposite its place in line, resumes the original direction at the command of its leader; each is halted on the line at the command of its leader, who then commands: Left dress. All dress on the first unit in line.

181b. Being in column of squads to form column of platoons, or being in line of platoons, to form the company in line: 1. Platoons, right (left) front into line, 2. MARCH, 3. Company, 4. HALT, 5. FRONT.

Executed by each platoon as described for the company. In forming the company in line, the dress is on the left squad of the left platoon. If forming column of platoons leaders verify the alignment before taking their posts; the captain commands *front* when the alignment has been verified.

When front into line is executed in double time the commands for halting and aligning are omitted and the guide is toward the side of the first unit in line.

#### TO FORM A LINE OF PLATOONS.

182a. Being in column of squads, to form a line of platoons, or the reverse: 1. Platoons, column right (left), 2. MARCH.

Executed by each platoon as described for the company in Sec. 159.

182b. The company being in line, to form a line of platoons: 1. Squads right (left), Platoons, column right (left), 2. MARCH; or, 1. Platoons, right (left) by squads, 2. MARCH.

Executed by each platoon as described for the company in Sec. 160.

## SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION

183. A battalion is composed of two or more companies, not exceeding six, and its commanding officer is called a major. In drilling the battalion, he is assisted by a commissioned officer known as the adjutant, who forms a part of what is known as his "staff." There may be other staff officers as well (See Sec. 323), but they take little active part in any drill.

184. The movements explained in this chapter are on the basis of a battalion of four companies, as shown

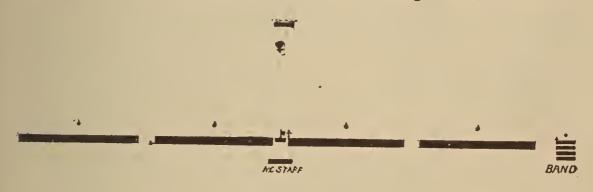


Fig. 49

in Fig. 49. They may be executed by a battalion of

two or more companies, not exceeding six.

185. The companies are generally arranged from right to left according to the length of service of the captains present at the formation. The arrangement of the companies may, however, be varied by the major.

186. After the battalion is formed, no cognizance is taken of the relative order of the companies; and in whatever direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line, and from head to rear in column, first company, second company, etc.

187. The terms right and left apply to actual right and left as the line faces; if squads right about (Sec. 114) be executed when in line, the right company becomes the left company and the right center becomes the left center company.

188. The designation center company indicates the right center or the actual center company according as

the number of companies is even or odd.

189. Captains repeat such preparatory commands as are to be immediately executed by their companies, as forward, squads right, etc.; the scouts execute the command march, halt, etc., if applying to their companies, when given by the major. In movements executed in route step or at ease the captains repeat the command of execution, if necessary. Captains do not repeat the majors commands in executing the manual of arms, nor those commands which are essential to the execution of a movement by their companies.

In giving commands or cautions captains may prefix the proper letter designations of their companies, as

A company, HALT; B Company, squads right, etc.

190. At the command guide center (right or left), captains command: Guide right or left according to the positions of their companies. Guide center designates the left guide of the center (or right center) company.

191. Unless otherwise announced, the guide of a battalion in line or line of subdivisions is center. For the guide when in column of squads, see Secs. 153-154.

192. The battalion executes the halt, rests, facings, steps and marchings, manual of arms, resumes attention, kneels, lies down, rises, stacks and takes arms, as explained in the Schools of the Soldier and the Squad, substituting in the commands battalion for squad.

The battalion executes squads right (left), squads right (left) about, route step, and at ease, and obliques and resumes the direct march, as explained in the Schools

of the Squad and the Company.

193. The battalion in column of platoons, squads, twos, or files changes direction; in column of squads, forms column of twos or files, and re-forms column of twos or squads, as explained in the School of the Com-

pany.

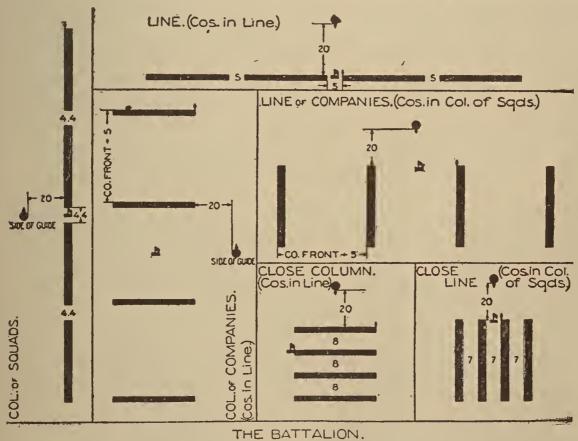
194. When the formation admits of the simultaneous execution by companies or platoons of movements in the School of the Company the major may cause such movements to be executed by prefixing, when necessary, companies (platoons) to the commands prescribed therein:

as 1. Companies, (platoons) right, 2. MARCH, or 1. Companies, right front into line, 2. MARCH. To complete such simultaneous movements, the commands halt or march, if prescribed, are given by the major. The command front, when prescribed, is given by the captains.

195. The battalion as a unit executes the loadings and firings only in firing saluting volleys. The commands are as for the company, substituting battalion for company. At the first command for loading, captains take post in rear of the center of their respective companies. At the conclusion of the firing, the captains resume their posts in line.

#### TO FORM THE BATTALION

196. In the regular army, for purposes other than Ceremonies (for the Ceremonies see Sec. 219) the battalion is



MAJOR (WITH STAFF ETC) - GUIDE AND DIRECTION- THE COLOR- NUMERALS ARE DISTANCES OR INTERVALS IN PACES,

Fig. 50

usually formed in column of squads. For ceremonies, or when so directed, however, it is formed in line; and

this will usually be the best plan for boy scouts to follow. In Fig. 50 the battalion is shown drawn up in line (com-

panies in line) and also in column of squads.

In the army, when forming the battalion, the individual companies are formed separately, each on its own parade ground. Each company is formed in line as described in the School of the Company; and this rule is invariable, whether the battalion when formed is drawn up in column of squads or in line formation.

When the companies have been formed, they are informally inspected by their captains, and are then conducted to the position which they are to occupy in the line or the column of squads of which the battalion is

composed.

197. When space is limited, however, it will be found more convenient for ordinary drills to have the companies fall in in the positions which they are to occupy in the battalion when drawn up in line formation (that is, companies in line, as shown in Fig. 49) instead of forming each company separately, and then forming the battalion in line or column of squads as prescribed in the army Drill Regulations. This plan, though not followed in the army, is frequently used by cadet organizations.

#### TO FORM THE BATTALION IN LINE

198. When the companies have been formed separately, that is, each on its own parade ground, or at some distance apart, as prescribed in the army Drill Regulations, the adjutant posts himself so as to be about 6 paces to the right of the right company when the battalion line is formed, and faces in the direction in which the line is to extend. He draws saber; adjutant's call (see Bugle Calls) is sounded if there is a bugler, or the adjutant may signal assemble by raising his arm vertically to its full length and describing horizontal circles; the band plays if present.

The right company is conducted by its captain so as to arrive from the rear, parallel to the line which is to be formed; its right and left guides precede it on the line by about 20 paces, taking post facing to the right at order arms, so that their elbows will be against the breasts

of the right and left files of their company when it is dressed. The guides of the other companies successively prolong the line to the left in like manner and the companies approach their respective places in line as explained for the right company. The adjutant from his post, causes the guides to cover.

When about 1 pace in rear of the line, each company is halted and dressed to the right against the arms of the

guides.

The band arriving from the rear, takes its place in

line when the right company has halted.

When the guides of the left company have been posted the adjutant, moving by the shortest route, takes post facing the battalion midway between the post of the major and the center of the battalion. The major's post as shown in Fig. 49 is about 20 paces in front of the center of the battalion, if space permits.

The major's staff, non-commissioned staff officers.

and orderlies, if present, then take their posts.

When all parts of the line have been dressed, and officers and others have reached their posts the adjutant commands: 1. Guides, 2. POSTS, and if the scouts have rifles, he adds 3. Present, 4. ARMS. At the second command, guides take their places in the line. The adjutant then turns about and reports to the major: Sir, the battalion is formed; the major directs the adjutant: Take your post, sir; draws saber and, if the scouts have rifles, he brings the battalion to the order arms. The adjutant takes his post 3 paces in rear of the major and one pace to the right of a point directly in rear of him. In going to his post he passes to the right of the major.

# TO FORM THE BATTALION IN COLUMN OF SQUADS

199. In the regular army, as explained in Sec. 196, for purposes other than ceremonies, the battalion is usually formed in column of squads. The individual companies having been formed in the usual manner, each on its own parade ground, or at some distance apart, the adjutant posts himself so as to be facing the column

when formed, and about 6 paces in front of the place to be occupied by the leading guide of the battalion; he draws saber; Adjutant's Call is sounded, or the adju-

tant may signal assemble as already explained.

The companies are then formed at attention in column of squads in their proper order. Each captain, after halting his company, salutes the adjutant; the adjutant returns the salute and when the last captain has saluted, faces the major and reports: Sir, the battalion is formed. He then joins the major.

#### TO DISMISS THE BATTALION

200. To dismiss the battalion, the major commands: DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES. Staff and noncommissioned staff officers fallout; each captain marches his company off and dismisses it.

#### TO RECTIFY THE ALIGNMENT

201. The battalion being in line at a halt, to rectify the alignment, the Major commands: 1. Center (right or

left) 2. DRESS.

The captains dress their companies successively toward the center (right or left) guide of the battalion, who is known as the **point of rest** because he is the fixed point, or base (Sec. 12) from whom all the companies in the battalion take their proper intervals, and with whom they place themselves in alignment. Each captain gives the command **dress**, and aligns his company as soon as the captain next toward the "point of rest" commands **front**. The captains of the center companies (if the dress is center) dress them without waiting for each other.

When a company is to be dressed, its captain places himself in alignment with the "point of rest", and beside the guide, and facing to the front, on the flank of his company toward which the dress is to be made. If the guide is not in line, the captain places himself beside the flank file of the front rank. At the captain's command dress (unless otherwise prescribed, as in Sec. 202) the guide on the flank away from the point of rest (for

point of rest, see preceding paragraph) that is, the guide on the flank farthest from the captain, brings his piece to the right shoulder, if armed, steps out of his place in ranks and dresses promptly on the captain and the companies beyond. During the dress, he moves, if necessary, to the right and left only; the captain dresses the company on the line thus established. The guide takes

the position of order arms at the command front.

It should be understood that at each captain's command dress (not at the majors command) the guide on the flank of his company which is farthest from the point of rest comes to the right shoulder, if armed, and that this guide steps out of his place in ranks and, facing to the front, but with head and eyes turned toward the "point of rest," dresses on the captain and the line formed by the companies nearer to the point of rest than his own. At the command front, the guide executes order arms and front.

During the dress, the captain stands facing to the front, and not toward the flank of his company, as prescribed in the School of the Company. He turns his head and eyes toward the company, however, and orders up or back such scouts as may be in rear or in advance of the line.

Each captain when the alignment of his company, is assured, commands front, and takes his post in front of the company.

The adjutant assists the captains in rectifying the

alignment.

#### TO GIVE THE BATTALION A NEW ALIGNMENT

To give the battalion a new alignment, the major commnds: 1. Guides center (right or left) company on the line, 2. Guides on the line, 3. Center (right or left),

4. DRESS, 5. Guides, 6. POSTS.

At the first command, the designated guides place themselves on the new line which is to be formed, facing the center (right or left). The major establishes them (Sec. 12) in the direction he wishes to give the battalion.

At the second command, the guides of the other companies take posts facing the center (right or left), so as to

prolong the line.

At the command dress, each captain dresses his company to the flank toward which the guides of his company face.

At the command posts, given when all the companies have completed the dress, the guides return to their posts.

#### TO RECTIFY THE COLUMN

203. Being in column of companies, or in close column (see Fig. 50) at a halt, if the guides do not cover or have not their proper distances, and it is desired to correct them, the major commands: 1. Right (left), 2. Dress.

Captains of companies in rear of the first place their right guides so as to cover at the proper distance; each captain aligns his company to the right and commands:

Front.

## GENERAL RULES FOR ALIGNING THE BATTALION

204. When the companies are to be dressed, captains place themselves on that flank toward which the dress is to be made, as follows:

The battalion in line: Beside the guide (or the flank file of the front rank, if the guide is not in line) and

facing to the front.

The battalion in column of companies: Two paces from the guide in prolongation of and facing down the line.

Each captain after dressing his company, commands: Front, and takes his post.

#### TO CHANGE DIRECTION

205. Being in column of companies or close column (See Fig. 50): 1. Column right (left), 2. MARCH.

The captain of the first company commands: Right

turn.

The leading company turns to the right on moving pivot, the captain adding: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH, upon its completion.

The other companies march squarely up to the turning point; each changes direction by the same commands

and means as the first and in such manner that the guide

covers the guide of the preceding company.

206. Being in line of companies or close line (See Fig. 50): 1. Battalion right (left), 2. MARCH, 3. Battalion, 4. HALT.

The right company changes direction to the right; the other companies are conducted by the shortest line

to their places abreast of the first.

The fourth command is given when the right company has advanced the desired distance in the new direction; that company halts; the others halt successively upon arriving on the new line.

207. Being in column of squads, the battalion changes direction by the same commands and in the

same manner prescribed for the company.

#### ROUTE STEP AND AT EASE

208. The battalion marches in route step and at ease as prescribed in the School of the Squad. When marching in column of companies or platoons, the guides maintain the trace and distance.

In route marches the major marches at the head of the column; when necessary, the file closers may be directed to march at the head and rear of their com-

panies.

#### ON RIGHT (LEFT) INTO LINE

209. Being in column of squads or companies: 1. On right (left) into line, 2. MARCH, 3. Battalion, 4. HALT.

Being in column of squads: At the first command, the captain of the leading company commands: Squads right. If at a halt each captain in rear commands: Forward. At the second command the leading company marches in line to the right; the companies in rear continue to march to the front and form successively on the left, each, when opposite its place, being marched in line to the right.

The fourth command is given when the first company has advanced the desired distance in the new direction;

it halts and is dressed to the right by its captain; the others complete the movement, each being halted 1 pace in rear of the line established by the first company,

and then dressed to the right.

Being in column of companies: At the first command, the captain of the first company commands: Right turn. If at a halt each captain in rear commands: Forward. Each of the captains in rear of the leading company gives the command: 1. Right turn, in time to add, 2. MARCH, when his company arrives opposite the right of its place in line.

The fourth command is given and the movement

completed as explained above.

Whether executed from column of squads or column of companies, each captain places himself so as to march beside the right guide after his company forms line or changes direction to the right.

If executed in double time, the leading company

marches in double time until halted.

## FRONT INTO LINE

210. Being in column of squads or companies: 1.

Right (left) front into line, 2. MARCH.

Being in column of squads: At the first command, the captain of the leading company commands: Column right, the captains of the companies in rear, column half right. At the second command the leading company executes column right, and, as the last squad completes the change of direction, is formed in line to the left, halted, and dressed to the left. Each of the companies in rear is conducted by the most convenient route to the rear of the right of the preceding company, thence to the right, parallel to and I pace in rear of the newline; when opposite its place, it is formed in line to the left, halted, and dressed to the left.

Being in column of companies: if marching, the captain of the leading company gives the necessary commands to halt his company at the second command; if at a halt, the leading company stands fast. At the first command, the captain of each company in rear commands: Squads right, or Right by squads, and after the

second command conducts his company by the most convenient route to its place in line, as described above.

Whether executed from column of squads or column of companies, each captain halts when opposite or at the point where the left of his company is to rest.

## TO FORM A COLUMN OF COMPANIES SUCCES-SIVELY TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT

211. Being in column of squads: 1. Column of companies, first company, squads right (or left), 2. MARCH.

The leading company executes squads right and moves forward. The other companies move forward in column of squads and each successively marches in line to the right on the same ground as the leading company and in such manner that the guide covers the guide of the preceding company.

## TO FORM A COLUMN OF SQUADS SUCCES-SIVELY TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT

212. Being in column of companies: 1. Column of squads, first company, squads right (left), 2. MARCH.

The leading company executes squads right and moves forward. The other companies move forward in column of companies and each successively marches in column of squads to the right on the same ground as the leading company.

#### MASS FORMATIONS

(See Fig. 50.)

213. Being in line, line of companies, column of companies or column of squads: 1. Close on first (fourth)

company, 2. MARCH.

If at a halt, the indicated company stands fast; if marching, it is halted; each of the other companies is conducted toward it and is halted in proper order in close column if the indicated company be in line, or in close line if the indicated company be in column of squads.

If the battalion is in line, companies form successively in rear of the indicated company; if in column of squads,

companies in rear of the leading company form on the left of it.

In close column formed from line on the first company, the left guides cover; formed on the fourth company, right guides cover. If formed on the leading company, the guide remains as before the formation. In close line, the guides are halted abreast of the guide of the leading company.

The battalion in column closes on the leading com-

pany only.

#### TO EXTEND THE MASS

214. Being in close column or in close line: 1. Extend

on first (fourth) company, 2. MARCH.

Being in close line: if at a halt, the indicated company stands fast; if marching, it halts; each of the other companies is conducted away from the indicated company and is halted in its proper order in line of companies.

Being in close column, the extension is made on the fourth company only. If marching, the leading company continues to march; companies in rear are halted and successively resume the march in time to follow at full distance. If at a halt the leading company marches; companies in rear successively march in time to follow at full distance.

Close column is not extended in double time.

215. Being in close column: 1. Right (left) front into line, 2. MARCH. Executed as from column of companies.

216 Being in close column: 1. Column of squads, first (fourth) company, squads right (left), 2. MARCH.

The designated company marches in column of squads to the right. Each of the other companies executes the same movement in time to follow the preceding company in column.

217. Being in close line: 1. Column of squads, first

(fourth). company, forward, 2. MARCH.

The designated company moves forward. The other companies (halting if in march) successively take up the march and follow in column.

#### **ASSEMBLY**

218. The battalion being wholly or partially deployed (to deploy means to extend, or lengthen, the front of a body of troops, in general to change from column to line, or from close order to extended order, as in skirmish drill, see Sec. 257), or the companies being separated: 1. Assemble, 2. MARCH.

The major places himself opposite to or designates the element or point on which the battalion is to assemble. Companies are assembled and marched to the indicated point. As the companies arrive the major or

adjutant indicates the formation to be taken.

## **CEREMONIES**

219. The ceremonies include the Review, the Parade, and the Escorts, including Escort of the Color, Funeral Escorts, and Escort of Honor. The Inspection and the Muster, though classed as Inspections, may also be included in the list. For Boy Scouts, the most important of these Ceremonies are the Review, the

Parade, and the Inspection.

The Inspection may be performed by a single company. The Review and the Parade are not ordinarily performed by any body smaller than a battalion, but both of these ceremonies may be performed by a single company if it be divided into two smaller companies. The captain may act as major of the temporary battalion so formed, the first lieutenant may act as adjutant, sergeants may act as commissioned officers, corporals as sergeants, etc.

In the army, there is usually one parade daily, morning or evening, as the commanding officer may direct; and this ceremony, known as morning or evening parade, as the case may be, or as dress parade when the troops are in full dress uniforms, should not be confused with ordinary street parades or processions. It is un-

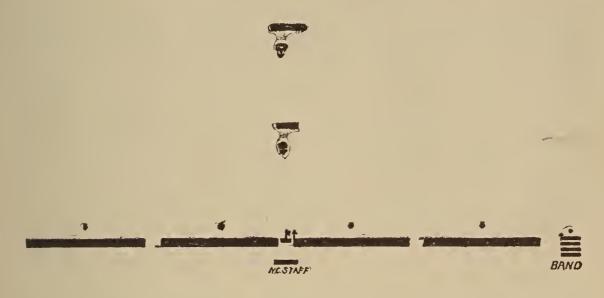
fortunate that the same word is used for both.

The Review is a ceremony which is usually held in honor of some distinguished visitor. At boy scout reviews, the reviewing officer is usually some visiting officer or representative of the scout headquarters, but for purposes of drill the major of the battalion may act as its reviewing officer, and his duties as battalion commander may be assumed by the senior captain. The first lieutenant would then, of course, take command of the senior captain's company, etc.

#### **BATTALION REVIEW**

220. The battalion is formed in line and presented, as explained in Section 198. The major faces the battalion, the captains face to the front. The post of the reviewing officer is usually opposite the center of the line, as shown in Fig. 51.

The battalion, having been formed in line. and if armed, brought to present arms by the adjutant, the adjutant then turns about and reports to the major: Sir, the battalion is formed. The major directs the adjutant: Take your post, Sir, draws saber, and brings the battalion to order arms. The adjutant takes his



MAJOR WITH STAFF REVIEWING OFFICER WITH STAFF FUIDE OF DIRECTION THE COLOR WITH GUARD Fig. 51

post, passing to the right of the major. The major then turns about and faces toward the reviewing officer. The major's staff takes post in rear of him (that is, between the major and the battalion). The reviewing officer moves a few paces toward the major, and halts. The major then turns about and commands: 1. Present, 2. ARMS. At the command present arms, given by the major, the battalion, including the major's staff, execute present arms. The major again turns about and salutes.

The reviewing officer returns the salute. The major turns about, brings the battalion to order arms, and

again turns toward the reviewing officer.

The reviewing officer approaches to about 6 paces from the major, the latter salutes, takes post on his right, and accompanies him around the battalion. The band, if present, plays. The reviewing officer proceeds to the right of the band, passes in front of the cap-

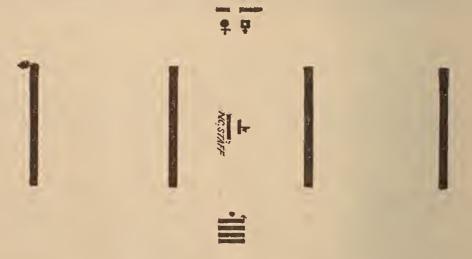
tains to the left of the line and returns to the right, pass-

ing in rear of the file closers and the band.

221. On arriving again at the right of the line, the major salutes, halts, and when the reviewing officer and staff have passed, moves directly to his post in front of the battalion, faces it, and commands: 1. Pass

in review, 2. Squads right, 3. MARCH.

At the command march, the band, if present, ordinarily moves straight to the front playing, and is followed by the rest of the battalion in column of squads. The major takes his post 30 paces in front of the band. When at a point such that its right will be at a distance of about 12 paces from the reviewing officer, the column of squads changes its formation without command from the major, and column of companies at full distance is formed successively to the left, as shown in Fig. 52. In forming column of companies to the



MAJOR WITH STAFF REVIEWING OFFICER WITH STAFF THE COLOR & WITH GUARD

Fig. 52

left, the command squads left is, of course, given by the captain of each company when his company has arrived at the indicated turning point. Note that, as shown in the figure, the band after passing the reviewing officer, turns to the left out of the clumn, takes post in front of and facing the reviewing officer, and remains there until the review terminates.

222. The major and staff salute, turn the head as in eyes right, and look toward the reviewing officer

when the major is 6 paces from him; they return to the carry and turn the head and eyes to the front when the major has passed 6 paces beyond him.

Without facing about, each captain and the commander of each special unit (such as medical or signal corps) except the drum major, commands: 1. Eyes, 2. RIGHT, when at 6 paces from the reviewing officer, and commands front when at 6 paces beyond him. At the command eyes, the commissioned officers, and noncommissioned officers armed with saber, execute the first motion of present saber; at the command right, all turn head and eyes to the right and the commissioned officers complete present saber; at the command front, all turn head and eyes to the front and resume the carry saber.

Noncommissioned staff officers, sergeants in command of platoons, and the drum major salute, turn the head and eyes, return to the front, resume the carry or drop the hand, at the points prescribed for the major. Commissioned and noncommissioned officers in command of subdivisions render the rifle or saber salute. Guides charged with the step, trace and direction, do not execute eyes right.

If the reviewing officer is entitled to a salute from the colors (see Honors and Salutes, Sec. 256), the battalion color, if present, salutes when at 6 paces from the reviewing officer, and is raised when at 6 paces beyond him (see Manual of the Color, Sec. 312).

The major, having saluted, takes post on the right of the reviewing officer, remains there until the rear of the battalion has passed, then salutes and rejoins his battalion. The band ceases to play when the column has completed its second change of direction after passing the reviewing officer.

When the battalion arrives at its original position in column, the major commands: 1. Double time, 2. MARCH.

The band plays in double time.

The battalion passes in review as before, except that in double time the command eyes right is omitted and there is no saluting except by the major when he leaves the reviewing officer. The review terminates when the rear company has passed the reviewing officer; the band then ceases to play, and, unless otherwise directed by the major, returns to the position it occupied before marching in review, or is dismissed; the major rejoins the battalion and brings it to quick time. The battalion then executes such movements as the reviewing officer may have directed, or is marched to its parade ground and dismissed. Marching past in double time may, in the discretion of the reviewing officer, be omitted; the review terminates when the major rejoins his battalion.

#### GENERAL RULES FOR BATTALION REVIEW

223. When forming for review, the companies of the battalion are posted from right to left in line and from head to rear in column in the order of rank of their respective captains present in the formation, the senior on the right or at the head.

The major faces the battalion; the captains face to

the front.

At the command present arms, given by the major, the major's staff salutes, and returns to the carry or order at the command order arms.

The battalion color, if present, salutes at the command present arms, given at the major's command, and

again in passing in review.

In line when the battalion color salutes, the march, flourish, or ruffles are sounded by the field music, if present.

The band, if present, plays while the reviewing

officer is passing in front or in rear of the battalion.

The adjutant posts scouts, or otherwise marks the points where the column changes direction in such manner that its flank in passing will be about 12 paces from the reviewing officer. The actual distance, however, and the formation for review may be modified to suit the ground, and the present arms and the march around the line of the reviewing officer may be dispensed with.

The post of the reviewing officer, usually opposite the

center of the line, is indicated by a marker ."

Officers of the same or higher grade, and distinguished personages invited to accompany the reviewing

officer, place themselves on his left; their staffs and orderlies place themselves respectively on the left of the staff and orderlies of the reviewing officer. All others who accompany the reviewing officer place themselves on the left of his staff, their orderlies in rear. A staff officer is designated to escort distinguished personages and to indicate to them their proper positions.

While making his tour around the battalion, the reviewing officer may direct his staff, flag and orderlies to remain at the post of the reviewing officer, or that only his personal staff and flag shall accompany him; in either case the major alone accompanies the reviewing officer. If the reviewing officer is accompanied by his entire staff, the staff officers of the major place themselves on the right of the staff of the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer and others at the reviewing stand salute the color as it passes; when passing around the battalion, the reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the color when passing in front of it; those with arms not drawn salute by uncovering, the headdress being held in the right hand opposite the left shoulder, right forearm against the breast.

224. When passing in review, commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers and privates without arms, salute with the hand farthest from the reviewing officer. Mounted officers, however, salute with the right hand. The reviewing officer returns the salute of the major only. Others at the reviewing stand salute the color only. In passing in review, the battalion

staff salutes with the major.

After saluting the reviewing officer, the major turns out of the column and takes his post on the right of the reviewing officer, his staff on the right of the reviewing officer's staff. When the rear of the battalion has passed, without changing his position, he salutes the reviewing officer and then rejoins his command. The major and his staff are the only ones who turn out of column.

The band, immediately after passing the reviewing officer, turns out of the column, takes post in front of and facing him, continues to play until the battalion is past, then ceases playing and follows in the rear of

the battalion.

225. If the post of the reviewing officer is on the left of the column, the battalion marches in review with the guide left in the column. The major and his staff turn out of the column to the left, taking post as prescribed above, but to the left of the reviewing officer. In saluting, the captains give the command: 1. Eyes, 2. LEFT.

## BATTALION PARADE

226. At adjutant's call, the battalion is formed in line, as explained in Sec. 198, but not presented (that is, brought to present arms). Lieutenants take post in front of the center of their respective platoons at their captain's command for dressing his company on the line (it should be remembered that, as explained in Sec.198, when about one pace in rear of the line each company is halted and dressed to the right against the arms of the guides). The major takes post at a convenient distance in front of the center facing the battalion.

The adjutant, from his post in front of the center of the battalion, after commanding: 1. Guides, 2. POSTS, adds: 1. Parade, 2. REST; the battalion executes parade rest.

The adjutant directs the band: sound off.

The band, playing in quick time, passes in front of the line of officers to the left of the line, and back to its post on the right, when it ceases playing.

The major and his staff, stand at parade rest, with arms folded, while the band is sounding off; they

resume attention with the adjutant.

227. At evening parade, when the band ceases playing, Retreat (See Bugle Call No. 16, Sec. 322) is sounded by the field music and, following the last note and while the flag is being lowered, the band plays The Star Spangled Banner.

Just before the last note of Retreat, the adjutant comes to attention and, as the last note ends, commands: 1. Battalion, 2. ATTENTION. When the band ceases playing he commands: 1. Present, 2. ARMS.

He then turns about and reports: Sir, the parade is formed. The major directs the adjutant: Take your post, Sir. The adjutant passes by the major's right, and takes his post.

The major draws saber and commands: 1. Order, 2. ARMS, and adds such exercises in the manual of arms as he may desire. Officers, noncommissioned officers commanding companies or armed with the saber, and the color guard, having once executed order arms, remain in that position during the exercises in the manual.

The major then directs the adjutant: Receive the reports, Sir. The adjutant, passing by the major's right, toward the center of the line, halts midway between it

and the major, and commands: report.

At the command report, given by the battalion adjutant, the captains in succession from the right salute and report: A (or other) company, present or accounted for; or A (or other) company, (so many) officers or privates absent, and resume the order saber.

The reports received, the adjutant turns about, and reports: Sir, all present or accounted jor; or Sir, (so many) officers or privates are absent, including in the list of absentees those from the band and field music reported

to him by the drum major prior to the parade.

The major directs: Publish the orders, Sir.

The adjutant turns about and commands: Attention to orders; he then reads the orders, and commands: 1. Officers, 2. CENTER, 3. MARCH.

At the command center, the company officers carry saber and face to the center. At the command march, they close to the center and face to the front; the ad-

jutant turns about and takes his post.

The officers having closed and faced to the front, the senior commands: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH. The officers advance, the band playing; the left officer of the center or right center company is the guide, and marches on the major; the officers are halted at 6 paces from the major by the senior who commands: 1. Officers, 2. They halt and salute, returning to the carry saber with the major. The major then gives such instructions as he deems necessary, and commands: 1. Officers, 2. POSTS, 3. MARCH.

At the command posts, company officers face about. At the command march, they step off with guide as before, and the senior commands: 1. Officers, 2. HALT, so as to halt 3 paces from the line; he then adds: 1. POSTS, 2. MARCH.

At the command posts, officers face outward and at the command march, step off in succession at 4 paces distance, resume their posts and order saber; the lieutenants march directly to their posts in rear of their companies.

The music ceases when all officers have resumed their

posts.

228. The major then commands: 1. Pass in review,

2. Squads right, 3. MARCH, and returns saber.

The battalion marches according to the principles of review as explained in Sec. 221; when the last company has passed, the ceremony is concluded.

The band continues to play while the companies are in march upon the parade ground. Companies are formed in column of squads, without halting, and are

marched off by their captains and dismissed.

When the company officers have saluted the major, he may direct them to form line with the staff, in which case they individually move to the front, passing to the right and left of the major and staff, halt on the line established by the staff, face about, and stand at attention. The music ceases when the officers join the staff. The major causes the companies to pass in review under the command of their first sergeants by the same commands as before. The company officers return saber with the major and remain at attention.

#### STREET PARADES

229. Street parades are ordinarily commanded by a person who is designated as "Grand Marshal". He appoints a chief of staff and aides, and issues a general order giving all necessary directions for the formation, movement and dismissal of the parade.

This order includes:

1st. The names of his staff officers, and when and where they are to report to him.

2nd. The assignment of organizations and their order in brigades and divisions, and the names and assignments of brigade commanders and marshals of divisions.

3rd. The streets upon which the different brigades and divisions form, the direction in which their lines face, where the right rests, and the size of the front of subdivisions in column.

4th. The time for each division to complete its form-

ation and stand ready to march.

5th. The time at, and place from, which the head of the parade will move, and the line of march and the direction of the guide.

6th. Honors to be paid by the troops during the

march.

7th. Instructions for the dismissal of the parade.

8th. Instructions regarding uniform.

The order of procedure in parade is as follows:

1. The Regular Army.

2. United States Marines.

3. United States Naval Forces.

4. United States Volunteers.

- 5. Organized Militia, including Naval Reserves.
- 6. Military organizations, uniformed and armed, not included above.

7. Military Societies.

- 8. Uniformed organizations of the United States and Municipalities.
  - 9. Civic Societies.

The grand marshal marches at the head of the parade; his staff, chief of staff on the right, marches six paces in his rear in one or more ranks. The grand marshal is usually proceded by mounted police and a platoon of dismounted police who clear the way. The marshal of the first division marches twenty-four paces in rear of the staff of the grand marshal. All other officers take post as prescribed for review.

Odd numbered divisions are ordinarily formed in streets to the right of the line of march, the first division nearest the starting point, lines facing opposite the direction of the march, rights resting on the line of

march, as shown in Fig. 53. Even numbered divisions are similarly formed on the streets to the left. Their lines face in the direction of the march, rights resting on the line of march. The march may be in column of companies, platoons, or squads.

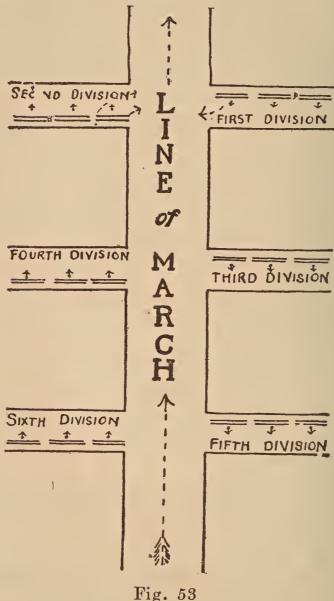


Fig. 53

If the side streets are too narrow to allow the designated formation, divisions march out on the line of march in column of squads and form column of platoons, or companies left front into line, at the double time.

After passing the reviewing stand all organizations take up the double time for a hundred yards to clear the way for those following. The grand marshal may review the parade, just prior to its dismissal, at some designated point beyond the reviewing stand.

### ESCORTS OF HONOR

230. Escorts of honor are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops for this purpose are selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline.

The escort forms in line, opposite the place where the personage presents himself, the band on the flank of the escort toward which it will march. On the appearance of the personage, he is received with the honor due his rank. The escort is formed into column of companies, platoons or squads, and takes up the march, the personage and his staff or retinue taking position in rear of the column; when he leaves the escort, line is formed and the same honors are paid as before.

When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is to be received, as for instance, where a courtyard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels is posted from that point to the escort, facing inward; the sentinels successively salute as he passes and are then relieved and join the

An officer is appointed to attend him and bear such communication as he may have to make to the commander of the escort.

## FUNERAL ESCORT

231. The escort is formed opposite the quarters of the deceased; the band on that flank of the escort toward which it is to march.

Upon the appearence of the coffin, the commander commands: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS, and the band plays an appropriate air; arms are then brought to the order.

The escort is next formed into column of companies, platoons, or squads. If the escort be small, it may be marched in line. The procession is formed in the following order: 1. Music, 2. Escort, 3. Clergy, 4. Coffin and pall-bearers of the former command of the deceased, 7. Other officers and enlisted men, 8. Distinguished persons, 9. Delegations, 10. Societies, 11. Civilians. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates (Nos. 6 and 7), with side arms, are in order of rank, seniors in front.

The procession being formed, the commander of the escort puts it in march.

The escort marches slowly to solemn music; the column having arrived opposite the grave, line is formed facing it.

The coffin is then carried along the front of the escort to the grave; arms are presented, the music plays an appropriate air; the coffin having been placed over the grave, the music ceases and arms are brought to the order.

The commander next commands: 1. Parade, 2. REST. The escort executes parade rest, officers and men inclin-

ing the head.

When the funeral services are completed and the coffin lowered into the grave the commander causes the escort to resume attention and fires three rounds of blank cartridges, the muzzles of the pieces being elevated When the escort is greater than a battalion, one battalion is designated to fire the volleys.

A musician then sounds taps.

The escort is then formed into column, marched in quick time to the point where it was assembled, and dismissed.

The band does not play until it has left the enclosure. When the distance to the place of interment is considerable, the escort may march at ease in quick time until it approaches the burial ground, when it is brought to attention. The music does not play while marching at ease.

In marching at attention, the field music may alter-

nate with the band in playing.

- 232. At the funeral of a general officer, the commander of the escort, in forming column gives the appropriate commands for the different arms of the service, (See Sec. 1). The field music sounds the march, flourishes and ruffles, according to the rank of the deceased, whenever arms are presented, after which the band plays an appropriate air.
- 233. At the funeral of a mounted officer or enlisted man, his horse, in mourning caparison, follows the hearse.
- 234. Should the entrance of the cemetery prevent the hearse accompaning the escort till the latter halts at the grave, the column is halted at the entrance long

enough to take the coffin from the hearse, when the column is again put in march. The cavalry and artillery, when unable to enter the inclosure, turn out of the column, face the column, and salute the remains as they pass.

235. When necessary to escort the remains from the quarters of the deceased to the church before the burial service, arms are presented upon receiving the remains at the quarters and also as they are borne into the church.

236. The commander of the escort, previous to the funeral, gives the clergyman and pallbearers all needful directions.

## ESCORT OF THE COLOR

237. The battalion being in line, the major details a company, other than the color company, to receive and

escort the color to its place in line.

The band moves straight to its front until clear of the line of field officers, changes direction to the right, and is halted; the designated company forms column of platoons in rear of the band, the color bearer or bearers between the platoons. The escort then marches without music to the major's quarters, or wherever the color is kept, and is formed in line facing the entrance, the band on the right, the color bearer in the line of file closers.

The color bearer, preceded by the first lieutenant and followed by a sergeant of the escort, then goes to obtain

the color.

When the color bearer comes out, followed by the lieutenant and sergeant, he halts before the entrance, facing the escort; the lieutenant places himself on the right, the sergeant on the left of the color bearer; the escort presents arms, and the field music sounds to the color; (See Bugle Calls) the first lieutenant and sergeant salute.

Arms are brought to the order; the lieutenant and sergeant return to their posts; the company is formed in column of platoons, the band taking post in front of the column; the color bearer places himself between the platoons; the escort marches in quick time, with guide left, back to the battalion, the band playing; the march is so conducted that when the escort arrives at about 15 paces in front of the right of the battalion, the direction

of the march shall be parallel to its front; when the color arrives opposite its place in line, the escort is formed in line to the left; the color bearer, passing between the platoons, advances and halts about 4 paces in front

of the major.

The color bearer having halted, the major, who has taken post about 10 paces in front of the center of his battalion, faces about, commands: 1. Present, 2. ARMS, resumes his front, and salutes; the field music sounds to the color; and the color bearer executes the color salute at the command present arms.

The major then faces about, brings the battalion to the order, at which the color bearer resumes the carry

and takes his post with the color company.

The escort presents arms and comes to the order with the battalion at the command of the major, after which the captain forms it again in column of platoons, and, preceded by the band, marches it to its place in line, passing around the left flank of the battalion.

The band plays until the escort passes the left of the line, when it ceases playing and returns to its post on

the right, passing in rear of the battalion.

The battalion may be brought to a rest when the escort passes the left of the line.

# **INSPECTIONS**

## COMPANY INSPECTION

238. The company being in line at a halt, the Cap-

tain commands: 1. Open ranks, 2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH the front rank executes right dress; the rear rank and the file closers march backward 4 steps, halt, and execute right dress; the lieutenants pass around their respective flanks and take post, facing to the front, 3 paces in front of the center of their respective platoons. The captain aligns the front rank, rear rank, and file closers, takes post 3 paces in front of the right guide, facing to the left, and commands: 1. FRONT, 2. PREPARE FOR INSPECTION.

If the company is in single rank formation, the command: Right 2. DRESS is given instead of open ranks.

At the command prepare for inspection, the lieutenants carry saber; the captain returns saber and inspects them, after which they face about, order saber, and stand at ease; upon the completion of the inspection they carry saber, face about, and order saber. The captain may direct the lieutenants to accompany or assist him, in which case they return saber and, at the close of the inspection, resume their posts in front of the company, draw, and carry saber.

Having inspected the lieutenants, the captain proceeds to the right of the company. Each scout as the captain approaches him, executes inspection arms.

The captain takes the piece, grasping it with his right hand just above the rear sight, the scout dropping his hands. The captain inspects the piece, and, with the hand and piece in the same position as in receiving it, hands it back to the scout, who takes it with the left hand at the balance and executes **order arms**.

As the captain returns the piece the next scout executes inspection arms, and so on through the com-

pany.

The inspection may be made by the captain without handling the pieces, and should the piece be inspected without handling, each scout executes order arms as soon as the captain passes to the next man.

The inspection is from right to left in front, and from left to right in rear, of each rank and of the line of file closers.

When approached by the captain the first sergeant ex-

ecutes inspection saber.

Upon completion of the inspection the captain takes post facing to the left in front of the right guide and on line with the lieutenants and commands: 1. Close ranks, 2. MARCH.

#### **BATTALION INSPECTION**

239. If there be both inspection and review, the

inspection may either precede or follow the review.

The battalion being in column of companies at full distance, the major commands: 1. Prepare for inspection, 2. MARCH.

At the first command each captain commands: Open

ranks.

At the command MARCH the ranks are opened in each company, as in the inspection of the company.

The drum major conducts the band to a position 30 paces in rear of the column, if not already there, and

opens ranks.

The major takes post facing to the front and 20 paces in front of the center of the leading company. The adjutant, and any other commissioned staff officers, take post three paces in rear of the major. The color takes post 5 paces in rear of the staff.

The inspector inspects the major, and, accompanied by the latter, inspects the adjutant and staff officers.

The major then commands: REST, returns saber, and inspects his staff, which then accompanies him.

The inspector, commencing at the head of the column, then makes an inspection of the color guard, the non-commissioned staff, which is posted five paces in rear of the color, and of the several companies in succession, and the band.

The adjutant gives the necessary command for the inspection of the color guard, noncommissioned staff, (the sergeant major and any other noncommissioned staff officers who may be present) and the band. The color guard and noncommissioned staff may be

dismissed as soon as inspected.

240. As the inspector approaches each company its captain commands: 1. Company, 2. ATTENTION, 3. PREPARE FOR INSPECTION, and faces to the front; as soon as inspected he returns saber and accompanies the inspector. The inspection proceeds as in company inspection. At its completion the captain closes ranks and commands: REST. Unless otherwise directed by the inspector, the major directs that the company be marched away and dismissed.

241. The band plays during the inspection of the

companies.

When the inspector approaches the band the adjutant

commands: prepare for inspection.

As the inspector approaches him each man raises his instrument in front of the body, reverses it so as to show both sides and then returns it.

Company musicians execute inspection similarly.

## MUSTER

## BATTALION OR COMPANY MUSTER

242. Every month, when the soldiers in the army receive their pay, there is what is known as a "Muster," which corresponds to "Taking stock" in an ordinary business concern.

The muster is preceded by an inspection, and, when

practicable, by a review.

The adjutant is provided with the muster roll of the battalion, each captain with the roll of his company. A list of absentees, alphabetically arranged, showing cause and place of absence, accompanies each roll.

243. Being in column of companies at open ranks, each captain, as the mustering officer approaches, brings his company to right shoulder arms, and commands:

Attention to muster.

The mustering officer, or the captain then calls the names on the roll; each scout as his name is called answers here, and executes order arms.

244. If the company is mustered without arms, each scout as his name is called executes parade rest and answers here; or, if preferred, each scout may take one step to the front and salute instead of executing parade rest.

After muster, the mustering officer, accompanied by the company commanders and such other officers as he may designate, verifies the presence of the men reported

in hospital, on guard, etc.

245. A company may be mustered in the same manner as a battalion, the muster following company inspection.

# HONORS AND SALUTES

Saluting distance is that within which recognition is easy. In general it does not exceed 30 paces.

In approaching or passing each other within saluting distance individuals or bodies of troops exchange salutes when at a distance of about 6 paces. If they do not approach each other that closely the salute is exchanged at the point of the nearest approach.

247. Eyes right and present arms are not executed by troops except in the cermonies and in saluting the color.

The commander of a body of troops exchanges salutes with the commander of other bodies of troops; the troops are brought to attention during the exchange.

248. An officer commanding a body of troops is saluted by all officers junior to him in rank and by all privates. He acknowledges the salutes in person; the

command is not brought to attention.

249. Privates and noncommissioned officers, within saluting distance and not in ranks salute all officers. The hand is held in the position of the salute until the salute has been acknowledged or until the officer has passed or has been passed.

This rule applies to officers when saluting with the hand. Enlisted men out of doors and armed with the rifle salute with the piece on either shoulder; if indoors the

rifle salute is rendered at the order or trail.

**250.** Officers should acknowledge salutes smartly and promptly.

Further rules governing honors, courtesies, etc., are prescribed in the Army Regulations as follows:

All officers salute on meeting and in making or receiving official reports. Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first, but when the salute is introductory to a report made at a military ceremony or formation to the representative of a common superior as for example, to the adjutant, officer of the day, etc. the officer making the report, whatever his rank should, salute first; the officer to whom the report is made should acknowledge, by saluting, that he has received and understood the report. When under arms, the salute is made with the saber if drawn; otherwise with the hand.

253. When a private or noncommissioned officer without arms passes an officer he salutes with the hand

farthest from the officer.

254. Whenever "The Star Spangled Banner" is played by the band on a formal occasion at a military station, or at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity, all officers and privates present stand at attention, this position being retained until the last note of "The Star Spangled Banner." The same respect is observed toward the national air of any other country, when it is played as a compliment to official representatives of such country.

255. The national or regimental color or standard, uncased, (See Secs. 301, 302) passing a guard or other armed body is saluted, the field music sounding "To the Color" or "To the Standard." Officers or privates passing the uncased color render the prescribed salute; with no arms in hand, the salute is made by uncovering, the headdress being held in the right hand opposite the

left shoulder, right forearm against the breast.

256. The officers named below are received with standards and colors drooping, officers and troops saluting, and the band and field music playing, as follows: The President, the President's March; the General, the General, the General, the General and field music playing as follows: The President, the Lieutenant General, trumpets sounding 3 flourishes or drums beating 3 ruffles; a major general, 2 flourishes or 2 ruffles; a brigadier general, 1 flourish or 1 ruffle.

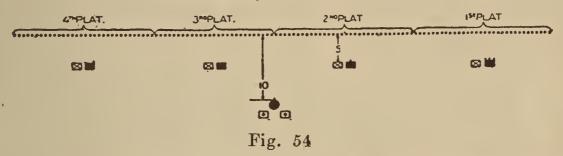
To the Vice President, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, American or foreign ambassadors, and governors within their respective states and territories the same honors are paid as to the General; to the Assistant Secretary of War and to American or foreign envoys or minsters the same honors as to the Lieutenant General; to officers of the Navy the honors due to their relative rank; to officers of marines and volunteers, and militia when in the service of the United States, the honors due to like grades in the regular service; to officers of a foreign service the honors due to their rank.

# EXTENDED ORDER.

257. The drills which have been described in The School of the Soldier, The School of the Squad, etc., and the Ceremonies are executed at attention; and they are performed in what is known as close order,—that is, in formations in which the scouts, usually in double rank formation, are arranged in line or column, as already explained, with normal intervals and distances (see Secs. 9 and 81).

In extended order drill, the scouts are arranged in single rank, as shown in Fig. 54, and they are separated

SKIRMISH LINE - HALTED. (16 Sqds. - 4 Plats.)



by greater intervals than when in close order. The drill is ordinarily executed at ease; but for exhibition purposes, it will be better for the scouts to execute it at attention.

The company when drilling as part of a battalion is regularly extended in line, as shown in Fig. 54; when acting alone it is sometimes divided into two bodies which are known as the firing line and the support.

The company when acting alone may, however, be employed according to the principles which govern a battalion; and the captain may use platoons as the major uses companies; but as the company is the largest unit which executes extended order movements by prescribed commands or means, we shall not take up in this book the "Tactical principles" which govern the employment of large bodies of troops.

The following rules for extended order drill, to be applied usually by the company when drilling alone, presume the company to be a part of a battalion, thus allowing it to drill in the formation which it would ordinarily

have in a battalion.

## EXTENDED ORDER DRILL

258. The commands for the extension of the company are, in general, applicable to a platoon or squad.

In extended order, platoon leaders and corporals repeat the commands or signals (Sec. 286) of the captain whenever such repetition is considered necessary to insure the prompt and correct execution of a movement.

## TO DEPLOY AS SKIRMISHERS.

259. To deploy a body of troops is to extend, or lengthen, its front,—that is, in general to change from column to line, or from close order to extended order.

To deploy as skirmishers, the scouts being assembled in any formation, the command is given: 1. As skirm-

ishers, 2. MARCH.

The corporal places himself in front of the squad, if not already there. Moving at a run, the scouts place themselves abreast of the corporal at half-pace intervals,\* Nos. 1 and 2 on his right, Nos. 3 and 4 on his left, rearrank scouts on the right of their file leaders, extra scouts on the left of No. 4; all then conform to the corporal's gait.

When the squad is acting alone, skirmish line is similarly formed on No. 2 of the front rank, who stands fast or continues the march, as the case may be; the corporal places himself in front of the squad when ad-

vancing and in rear when halted.

When deployed as skirmishers, the scouts march at

ease, pieces at the trail unless otherwise ordered.

When it can be done without danger or inconvenience to others, the piece when at trail may be grasped at the balance and the muzzle lowered until the piece is horizontal; a similar position in the left hand may also be used.

The corporal is the guide when in the line; otherwise

No. 2 front rank is the guide.

The normal interval between skirmishers is one-half pace,\* resulting practically in one man per yard of front. The front of a squad thus deployed as skirmishers is about 10 paces.

<sup>\*</sup>That is fifteen inches. (See foot-note on page 8)

#### To INCREASE OR DIMINISH INTERVALS

260. If assembled and it is desired to deploy at greater than the normal interval; or if deployed, and it is desired to increase or decrease the interval: 1. As skirmishers, (so many) paces, 2. MARCH.

Intervals are taken at the indicated number of paces. If already deployed, the scouts move by the flank toward

or away from the guide.

#### THE ASSEMBLY

261. Being deployed: 1. Assemble, 2. MARCH.

The scouts move toward the corporal and form in their proper places.

If the corporal continues to advance, the scouts move

in double time, form, and follow him.

The assembly while marching to the rear is not executed.

#### TO FOLLOW THE CORPORAL.

262. Being assembled or deployed, to march the squad without unnecessary commands, the corporal places himself in front of it and commands: FOLLOW ME.

If in line or skirmish line, No. 2 of the front rank follows in the steps of the corporal at about 3 paces; the other men conform to the movements of No. 2, guiding on him and maintaining their relative positions.

If in column, the head of the column follows the cor-

poral.

### RULES FOR DEPLOYMENT

- 263. The command guide right (left or center) indicates the base squad for the deployment; if in line it designates the actual right (left or center) squad; if in column the command guide right (left) designates the leading squad and the command guide center designates the center squad. After the deployment is completed, the guide is center without command, unless otherwise ordered.
- 264. At the preparatory command for forming skirmish line, from either column of squads or line,

each squad leader (except the leader of the base squad, when his squad does not advance), cautions his squad, follow me or by the right (left) flank, as the case may be; at the command MARCH, he steps in front of his squad and leads it to its place in line.

265. Having given the command for forming skirmish line, the captain, if necessary, indicates to the

corporal of the base squad the point on which the squad is to march; the corporal habitually looks to the cap-

tain for such directions.

266. The base squad is deployed as soon as it has sufficient interval. The other squads are deployed as they arrive on the general line; each corporal halts in his place in line and commands or signals, as skirmishers; the squad deploys and halts abreast of him.

267. Deployed lines preserve a general alignment

toward the guide.

On halting, a deployed line faces to the front in all cases.

268. The company in skirmish line advances, halts, moves by the flank, or to the rear, obliques, resumes the direct march, passes from quick time to double time, and the reverse by the same commands and in a similar manner as in close order; if at a halt, the movement by the flank or to the rear is executed by the same commands as when marching. Company right (left, half right or half left) is executed as explained for the front rank, skirmish intervals being maintained.

269. A platoon or other part of the company is deployed and marched in the same manner as the company substituting in the commands, platoon (squad or detach-

ment) for company.

## **DEPLOYMENTS**

270. Being in line, to form skirmish line to the front, 1. As skirmishers, guide right (left or center) 2. MARCH.

If marching, the corporal of the base squad moves straight to the front; when that squad has advanced the desired distance, the captain commands: 1. Company, 2. HALT. If the guide be right, the other corporals move to the left front; if it be left they move to the the right front; and in succession from the center squad

place their squads on the line. If the guide be center, the other corporals move to the right or left front, according as they are on the right or left of the center squad, and in succession from the center squad place their squads on the line.

If at a halt, the base squad is deployed without advancing; the other squads nay be conducted to their proper places by the flank; interior squads may be moved when squads more distant from the base have gained

comfortable marching distance.

271. Being in column of squads, to form skirmish line to the front:1. As skirmishers, guide right (left or

center), 2. MARCH.

If marching the corporal of the base squad deploys it and moves straight to the front; if at a halt, he deploys his squad without advancing. If the guide be right, the other corporals move to the left front; if it be left, they move to the right front; and in succession from the base, place their squads on the line; if the guide be center, the corporals in the front of the center squad move to the right (if at a halt, to the right rear), the corporals in rear of the center squads move to the left front, and each in succession from the base, places his squad on the line.

The column of twos or files is deployed by the same

commands and in like manner.

272. The company in line or in column of squads may be deployed in an oblique direction by the same commands. The captain points out the desired direction; the corporal of the base squad moves in the direction indicated; the other corporals conform.

273. To form skirmish line to the flank or rear the line or the column of squads is turned by squads to the

flank or rear and then deployed as described.

The intervals between scouts are increased or decreased as described in the School of the Squad adding to the preparatory command, guide right (left or center) if necessary.

## THE ASSEMBLY

274. The captain takes his post in front of, or designates, the element on which the company is to assemble and commands: 1. Assemble, 2. MARCH.

If in skirmish line the scouts move promptly toward the designated point and the company is re-formed in line.

Platoons may be assembled by the command:

1. Platoons, assemble, 2. MARCH.

Executed by each platoon as described for the company.

One or more platoons may be assembled by the com-

mand: 1. Such platoon(s), assemble, 2. MARCH.

Executed by the designated platoon or platoons as described for the company.

### THE ADVANCE.

275. After deployment, the advance of the company is continued in skirmish line or other suitable formation, depending upon circumstances. The advance may often be made more easy by the employment of the platoon or squad columns (described in Secs. 276 and 277), or by the use of a succession of thin lines, as explained in Sec. 280. The selection of the method to be used is made by the captain, or by the major if the company is acting as part of a battalion, the choice depending upon conditions arising during the progress of the advance.

276. Being in skirmish line: 1. Platoon columns, 2.

MARCH.

The platoon leaders move forward through the center of their respective platoons; scouts to the right of the platoon leader march to the left and follow him in file; those to the left march in like manner to the right; each platoon leader thus conducts the march of his platoon in double column of files; platoon guides follow in rear of their respective platoons to insure prompt and orderly execution of the advance.

277. Being in skirmish line: 1. Squad columns, 2.

MARCH.

Each squad leader moves to the front; the members of each squad oblique toward and follow their squad

leader in single file at easy marching distances.

Platoon columns are used where the ground is so difficult as to make it desirable to take advantage of the few favorable routes. Squad columns are of value principally in making the advance more easy over rough or brush-grown ground.

278. To deploy platoon or squad columns: 1. As skirmishers, 2. MARCH.

Skirmishers move to the right or left front and successively place themselves in their original positions on the line.

279. Being in platoon or squad columns: 1. Assemble, 2. MARCH.

The platoon or squad leaders signal assemble. The scouts of each platoon or squad, as the case may be, advance and, moving to the right and left, take their proper places in line, each unit assembling on the leading element of the column and re-forming in line. The platoon or squad leaders conduct their units toward the element or point indicated by the captain, and to their places in line; the company is re-formed in line.

280. Another form of advance which is sometimes made use of is the advance by a succession of thin lines. It is somewhat similar to taking distance, which has been described in Sec. 129. Being in skirmish line, to advance by a succession of thin lines: 1. (Such num-

bers,\* forward, 2. MARCH).

The captain points out in advance the selected position which is to be reached. The designated number of each squad moves to the front; the line thus formed preserves the original intervals as nearly as practicable; when this line has advanced a suitable distance (in the army manoeuvers it is generally from 100 to 250 yards, depending upon the nature of the country), a second is sent forward by similar commands, and so on at irregular distances until the whole line has advanced. Upon arriving at the indicated position, the first line is halted. Successive lines, upon arriving, halt on line with the first and the scouts take their proper places in the skirmish line.

Ordinarily each line is made up of one man per squad and the men of a squad are sent forward in order from right to left as deployed. The first line is led by the platoon leader of the right platoon, the second by the guide of the right platoon, and so on in order from right to left.

The advance is ordinarily conducted in quick time. The company having arrived at the indicated position a further advance by the same means may be made.

<sup>\*</sup>That is, ones, twos, threes, or fours.

#### THE RUSH.

281. Being in skirmish line: 1. By platoon (two platoons, squad, four men, etc.), from the right (or left), 2. RUSH.

The platoon leader on the indicated flank carefully arranges the details for the prompt execution of the rush and puts it into effect as soon as practicable. If necessary, he designates the leader for the indicated fraction. When about to rush, he causes the scouts of that fraction to cease firing and to hold themselves in readiness to spring forward instantly. The leader of the rush (at the signal of the platoon leader, if the latter be not the leader of the rush) commands: Follow me, and running at top speed, leads the fraction to the new line, where he halts it and causes it to fire. The leader of the rush selects the new line if it has not been previously designated.

The first fraction having established itself on the new line, the next fraction is sent forward by its platoon leader, without further command of the captain, and so on, successively, until the entire company is on the line

established by the first rush.

If more than one platoon is to join in one rush, the junior platoon leader conforms to the action of the senior.

A part of the line having advanced, the captain may increase or decrease the size of the fractions to complete the movement.

## THE CHARGE

282. In army manoeuvres, when an advance has been made to within striking distance of the enemy by means of the movements which have been described in the preceding sections, a charge is usually made.

The captain gives the command or signal for fixing bayonets, generally before or during the last advance which is made before the charge. When the line has arrived at the point from which the charge is to be made, and is in readiness, the captain causes the Charge to be sounded (or commands: Charge). The skirmishers spring forward, shouting, run with bayonets at charge, and close with the enemy, which may be some well defined object, as a house, tree, or stone wall.

#### FIRING.

283. When the company is deployed, the scouts execute the firings at the command of their platoon leaders, who give such commands as are necessary to carry out the captain's directions.

Volley firing is seldom used in extended order exercises. Fire at will is the class of fire which is ordinarily

used.

At the command or signal fire at will, each scout, independently of the others, comes to the ready, aims, fires, loads, and continues the firing until ordered to suspend or cease firing.

#### TO SUSPEND FIRING. ·

284. To suspend firing, a long blast of a whistle, or the command SUSPEND FIRING is given.

Firing stops; pieces are held in readiness to resume

firing.

#### TO CEASE FIRING

285. At the command CEASE FIRING, firing stops; pieces not already there are brought to load or the motions of loading simulated. They are then brought to order arms

## ORDERS, COMMANDS AND SIGNALS

286. Commands only are used in drill at attention. Otherwise either a command, signal, or order is used, as best suits the occasion.

Officers and scouts fix their attention at the first word of command, the first note of the bugle or whistle, or the first motion of the arm or signal flag. A signal includes both the preparatory command and the command of execution; the movement commences as soon as the signal is understood, unless otherwise prescribed.

In making arm signals the saber, rifle, or hat may be

held in the hand.

Except in movements executed at attention, commanders or leaders of squads or platoons repeat orders, commands, or signals whenever such repetition is con-

sidered necessary to insure prompt and correct execution.

Officers, platoon leaders, guides, and musicians are equipped with whistles. Guides and musicians assist

by repeating signals when necessary.

Special signals may be agreed upon to meet special difficulties as the need arise, but it must be remembered that simplicity and certainty are important qualities in a signal.

#### **ORDERS**

287. An order includes instructions or directions given by word of mouth or in writing in terms suited to the particular occasion and not prescribed in the drill regulations.

Orders are used only when the prescribed commands do not sufficiently show the will of the

commander.

## ARM SIGNALS.

288. The following arm signals are prescribed. In making signals either arm may be used. Officers who receive signals "repeat back" at once to prevent misunderstanding.

Forward, march. Carry the hand to the shoulder; straighten and hold the arm horizontally, thrusting it

in direction of march.

This signal is also used to execute quick time from double time.

Halt. Carry the hand to the shoulder; thrust the

hand upward and hold the arm vertically.

Double time, march. Carry the hand to the shoulder; rapidly thrust the hand upward the full extent of the arm several times.

Rush. Same as double time.

Squads right, march. Raise the arm laterally until horizontal; carry it to a vertical position above the head and swing it several times between the vertical

and horizontal positions.

Squads right about, march (if in close order) or, To the rear, march (if in skirmish line). Extend the arm vertically above the head; carry it laterally downward to the side and swing it several times between the vertical and downward positions.

Change direction or Column right (left), march. The hand on the side toward which the change of direction is to be made is carried across the body to the opposite shoulder, forearm horizontal; then swing in a horizontal plane, arm extended, pointing in the new direction.

As skirmishers, march. Raise both arms later-

ally until horizontal.

As skirmishers, guide center, march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; swing both simultaneously upward until vertical and return to the

horizontal; repeat several times.

As skirmishers, guide right (left), march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; hold the arm on the side of the guide steadily in the horizontal position; swing the other upward until vertical and return it to the horizontal; repeat several times.

Assemble, march. Raise the arm vertically to

its full extent and describe horizontal circles.

Suspend firing. Raise and hold the forearm steadily in a horizontal position in front of the forehead,

palm of the hand to the front.

The signals platoon and squad (See below) are intended primarily for communication between the captain and his platoon leaders. The signal platoon or squad indicates that the platoon commander is to cause the signal which follows to be executed by platoon or squad.

Platoon. Extend the arm horizontally toward the platoon leader; describe small circles with the hand.

Squad. Extend the arm horizontally toward the platoon leader; swing the hand up and down from the wrist.

Cease firing. Raise the forearm as in suspend firing and swing it up and down several times in front of the face.

### WHISTLE SIGNALS

289. Attention to orders. A short blast of the whistle. This signal is used when necessary to fix the attention of troops, or of their commanders or leaders, preparatory to giving commands, orders, or signals.

When the firing line is firing, each squad leader suspends firing and fixes his attention at a **short blast** of his platoon leader's whistle. The platoon leader's subsequent commands or signals are repeated and enforced by the squad leader. If a squad leader's attention is attracted by a whistle other than that of his platoon leader, or if their are no orders to convey to his squad, he resumes firing at once.

Suspend firing. A long blast of the whistle.

#### FLAG SIGNALS.

290. The company flags, or "Guidons", (See Sec. 313) are used as signal flags, with the so called Meyer

Signal Code, in the manner described in Sec. 373.

For communication between the firing line and the commander in rear, the following signals (See Meyer Code, Sec. 375) are prescribed. In the absence of signal flags, the hat or any other substitute may be used.

#### BUGLE SIGNALS.

291. The prescribed bugle signals will be found on Page 142.

The following points should be noted in connection

with these bugle signals:

Forward march indicates that the scouts are to move forward in quick time if at a halt. It is, also,

used to execute quick time from double time.

To the rear march, indicates that the scouts are to execute squads right about (Sec. 114), if in close order. Otherwise, they simply face about, and march to the rear.

# **MANUALS**

## MANUAL OF THE SABER

292. 1. Draw, 2. SABER.

At the command draw unhook the saber with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring; grasp the scabbard with the left hand at the upper band, bring the hilt a little forward, seize the grip with the right hand, and draw the blade 6 inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left

hand. See Fig. 55.

At the command SABER, draw the saber quickly, raising the arm to its full extent to the right front, at an angle of about 45 degs. with the horizontal, the saber edge down, in a straight line with the arm; (Fig. 56), make slight pause and bring the back of the blade against the shoulder, edge to the front, arm nearly extended, hand by the side, elbow back, third and fourth fingers back of the grip; at the same time hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb through the upper ring, fingers supporting it; drop the left hand by the side. This is the position of carry saber dismounted. See Fig. 57.

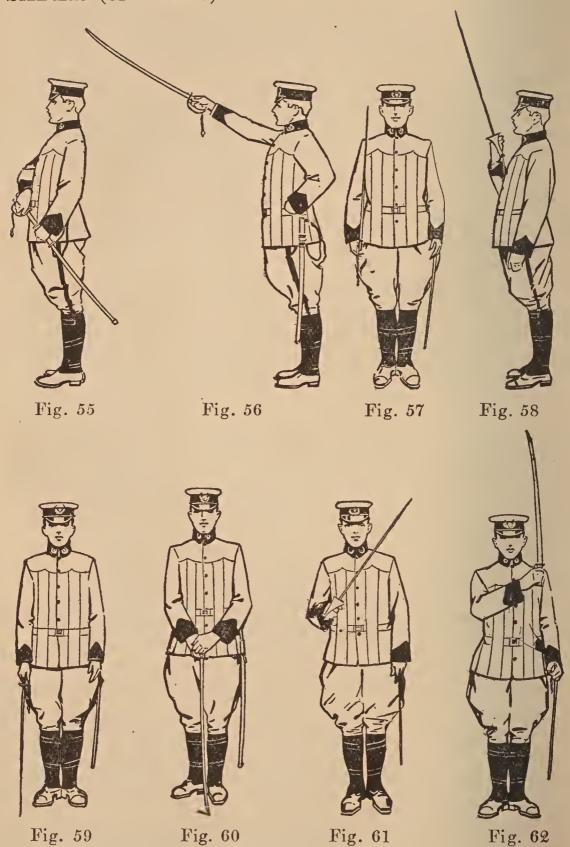
Officers and noncommissioned officers armed with the saber unhook the scabbard before mounting; when mounted, in the first motion of draw saber they reach with the right hand over the bridle hand and without the aid of the bridle hand draw the saber as before; the right

hand at the carry rests on the right thigh.

On foot the scabbard is carried hooked up, as shown in Fig. 56, with the curve (that is the part corresponding to the edge of the saber blade) to the rear. When draw and return saber are executed, the scabbard is unhooked and turned with the left hand so that the saber edge is toward the front.

When publishing orders, calling the roll, etc., the saber is held suspended from the right wrist by the saber knot; when the saber knot is used it is placed on the wrist before drawing saber and taken off after returning saber.

293. Being at the order or carry: 1. Present, 2. SABER (or ARMS).



At the command present raise and carry the saber to the front, base of the hilt, as high as the chin and 6 inches in front of the neck, edge to the left, point 6 inches farther to the front than the hilt, thumb extended on the left of the grip, all fingers grasping the grip.

See Fig. 58.

At the command saber, or arms, lower the saber, point in prolongation of the right foot and near the ground, edge to the left, hand by the side, thumb on left of grip, arm extended. If mounted, the hand is held behind the thigh, point a little to the right and front of the stirrup.

In rendering honors with troops commissioned officers execute the first motion of the salute at the command present, the second motion at the command arms; sergeants armed with the saber execute the first motion at the command arms and omit the second motion.

294. Being at a carry: 1. Order, 2. SABER (or

ARMS).

Drop the point of the saber directly to the front, point on or near the ground, edge down, thumb on back

of grip. See Fig. 59.

Being at present saber, should the next command be order arms, officers and noncommissioned officers armed with the saber order arms; if the command be other than order arms, they execute carry saber.

When arms are brought to the order the commissioned officers or sergeants with the saber drawn order saber.

295. The saber is held at the carry only while giving commands, marching at attention, or changing position in quick time.

When at the order, sabers are brought to the carry when arms are brought to any position except the present or parade rest.

296. Being at the order: 1. Parade, 2. REST.

Take the position of parade rest except that the left hand is uppermost and rests on the right hand, point of saber on or near the ground in front of the center of the body, edge to the right. See Fig. 60.

At the command attention resume the order saber

and the position of the soldier.

297. In marching in double time the saber is carried diagonally across the breast, edge to the front, as shown in Fig. 61; the left hand steadies the scabbard.

298. Officers and noncommissioned officers armed with the saber, on all duties under arms draw and return saber without waiting for command. All commands to soldiers under arms are given with the saber drawn.

299. Being at a carry: 1. Return, 2. SABER.

At the command return carry the right hand opposite to and 6 inches from the left shoulder, saber vertical, edge to the left; at the same time unhook and lower the scabbard with the left hand and grasp it at

the upper band. See Fig. 62.

At the command saber drop the point to the rear and pass the blade across and along the left arm; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard, raise the right hand, insert and return the blade; free the wrist from the saber knot (if inserted in it), turn the head to the front, drop the right hand by the side; hook up the scabbard with the left hand, drop the left hand by the side.

Officers and noncommissioned officers armed with the saber, when mounted, return saber without using the left hand; the scabbard is hooked up on dismounting.

300. At inspection sergeants with the saber drawn execute the first motion of *present saber* and turn the wrist to show both sides of the blade, resuming the carry when the inspector has passed.

## THE COLOR

301. In the regular army each regiment has a national color (flag), and, a distinctive flag which is known as the regimental color as well. Each battalion of which the regiment is formed has its national color, but does not have any distinctive battalion flag of its own. As the battalion is the largest unit in Boy Scout formations, however, battalion colors as well as the national colors are used.

302. The word "color" implies the national color; it includes the battalion color as well when both are present.

In camp the colors, when not in use, are in front of the major's tent. From reveille to retreat, when the weather permits, they should be displayed uncased; from retreat to reveille and during inclement weather they should be cased.

Colors are said to be cased when furled and protected

by the oil-cloth covering.

303. The battalion color salutes in the ceremony of escort of the color, and when saluting an officer entitled to the honor, as in passing in review (See Battalion Review) but in no other case.

If marching the salute is executed when at 6 paces from the officer entitled to the salute; the carry is res-

umed when 6 paces beyond him.

The national color renders no salute except in the escort of the color. (See Escort of the Color.)

### THE COLOR GUARD

304. The color guard consists of two sergeants, who are the color bearers, and two experienced privates selected by the major. The senior color sergeant carries the national color; the junior color sergeant carries the battalion color. The battalion color, when carried, is always on the left of the national color, in whatever direction they may be facing.

305. The color guard is formed and marched in one rank, the color bearers in the center. It marches in the the same manner and by the same commands as a squad,

substituting when necessary, guard for squad.

#### POST OF THE COLOR

306. The color company is the center or right center company of the battalion. The color guard remains with that company unless otherwise directed.

307. In line the color and color guard are in the interval between the inner guides of the right and left cen-

ter companies.

In line of columns or close line, the color guard is midway between the right and left center companies and

on line with the captains.

In column of companies or platoons the color guard is midway between the color company and the company in rear of the color compnay and equidistant from the flanks of the column.

In close column the color and color guard are on the

flank of the color company.

In column of squads the color and color guard are in the column between the color company and the com-

pany originally on its left.

308. The color guard executes neither loadings nor firings; in rendering honors, it executes all movements in the manual; in drill, all movements unless specially excused.

## TO RECEIVE THE COLOR

309. The color guard, by command of the senior color sergeant, presents arms on receiving and parting with the color. After parting with the color, the color guard is brought to order arms by command of the senior member who is placed as the right man on the guard.

310. At drills and ceremonies, excepting escort of the color, the color if present, is received by the color

company after its formation.

The formation of the color company completed, the captain faces to the front; the color guard, conducted by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of 10 paces from the captain, who then faces about, brings the company to present arms, faces to the front salutes, again faces about and brings the company to order arms. The color guard comes to the present and order at the command of the captain,

and is then marched by the color sergeant directly to

its post on the left of the color company.

311. In camp when the battalion is dismissed the color guard escorts the color to the quarters of the major.

## MANUAL OF THE COLOR

312. At the carry the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling; the right hand grasps the pike at the height of the shoulder.

At the order the heel of the pike rests on the ground near the right toe, the right hand holding the pike in a

vertical position.

At parade rest the heel of the pike is on the ground, as at at the order, the pike is held with both hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost.

The order is resumed at the command attention. The left hand assists the right when necessary.

The carry is the habitual position when the troops are

at a shoulder, port, or trail.

The order and parade rest are executed with the troops The color salute: Being at a carry, slip the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lower the pike by straightening the arm to the front.

# THE GUIDON

313. In the regular army, no company flags are used in what is known as "Close Order" drills, that is, in the drills which are described in this book under the headings School of the Soldier, School of the Squad, School of the Company, School of the Battalion, and the Ceremonies. Collapsible signal flags are carried by the company musicians (Sec. 142); but they are kept in their cases, except in what is known as "Extended Order," or skirmish drill (Sec. 257) in which they are used for signalling purposes, and to mark the assembly point of the company when it becomes disorganized.

In a boy scout company, however, a company flag which is similar in appearance to these signal flags is used in both close and extended order drills. It is called a "Guidon," and is carried by the first of the two company musicians who are shown in Fig. 46 in The

School of the Company.

For ordinary close order drills the post of this company musician, who is the "Guidon bearer," is shown in Fig. 46. For the Ceremonies and in street parades, he takes post beside the company guide when in line, and at the head of the company, when in column of squads.

### MANUAL OF THE GUIDON.

314. At the carry, the guidon is carried over the right shoulder at the same angle as the rifle is held when at right shoulder arms, as shown in Fig. 63. The right hand grasps the staff midway between the flag and the lower end, or heel, of the staff.

At the order, the heel of the staff rests on the ground near the right toe, the right hand holding the staff in a

vertical position.

At parade rest, the heel of the staff is on the ground, as at the order; the staff is held with both hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost, in a manner similar to the position of parade rest in the Manual of Arms (Sec. 60 and Fig. 14).

The order is resumed at the command attention.

The left hand assists the right when necessary.

The carry is the habitual position for the guidon when the other scouts are at shoulder, port, or trail (Manual of Arms).



Fig. 63

The order and parade rest are executed with the other scouts.

The guidon salute: Being at a carry, press down upon the staff with the right hand, and dip the guidon forward to a horizontal position in front of the body.

# THE BAND

315. The band is formed in two or more ranks, with sufficient intervals between the men and distances between the ranks to permit of a free use of the instruments.

The field music, (consisting of fifes, drums and bugles) when united with the band forms with it and in its rear; when the band is not present the posts, movements, and duties of the field music are the same as prescribed for the band; when a musician is in charge his post is on the right of the front rank. When the battalion turns about by squads, the band executes the countermarch; when the battalion executes right (left), about face, the band faces in the same manner.

In marching each rank dresses to the right.

In executing open ranks each rank of the band takes the distance of 3 paces\* from the rank next in front; the drum major verifies the alignment.

The field music sounds the march, flourishes, or ruff-

les, and to the color at the signal of the drum major.

316. The drum major is 3 paces in front of the center of the front rank, and gives the signals or commands for the movements of the band as for a squad, substituting in the commands band for squad.

## SIGNALS OF THE DRUM MAJOR

317. Preparatory to a signal the staff is held in the right hand, hand below the chin, back to the front, head of the staff near the band, ferrule pointing upward and to the right.

a Prepare to play: Face toward the band and extend the right arm to its full length in the direction of the staff. Play: Bring the arm back to its original po-

sition in front of the body.

b Prepare to cease playing: Extend the right arm to its full length in the direction of the staff. Cease playing: Bring the arm back to its original position in front of the body.

c To march: Turn the wrist and bring the staff to the front, the ferrule pointing upward and to the front;

<sup>\*90</sup> inches.

extend the arm to its full length in the direction of the staff.

- d To halt: Lower the staff into the raised left hand and raise the staff horizontally above the head with both hands, the arms extended; lower the staff with both hands to a horizontal position at the height of the hips.
- e To countermarch: Face toward the band and give the signal to march. The countermarch is executed by each front-rank man to the right of the drum major turning to the right about, each to the left, turning left about, each followed by the men covering him. The drum major passes through the center.
- f To oblique: Bring the staff to a horizontal position, the head of the staff opposite the neck, the ferrule pointing in the direction the oblique is to be made; extend the arm to its full length in the direction of the staff.
- g To march by the right flank: Extend the arm to the right, the staff vertical, ferrule upward, back of the hand to the rear.
- h To march by the left flank: Extend the arm to the left, the staff vertical, ferrule upward, back of the hand to the front.
- i To diminish front: Let the ferrule fall into the left hand at the height of the eyes, right hand at the height of the hip.
- j To increase front: Let the ferrule fall into the left hand at the height of the hip, right hand at the height of the neck.
- k The march, flourishes, or ruffles: Bring the staff to a vertical position, hand opposite the neck, back of the hand to the front, ferrule pointing down.
- l To the color: Bring the staff to a horizontal position at the height of the neck, back of the hand to the rear, ferrule pointing to the left.

When the band is playing, in marching, the drum major beats time with his staff and supports the left hand at the hip, fingers in front, thumb to the rear.

The drum major, before making an offical report, salutes by bringing his staff to a vertical position, head of the staff up and opposite the left shoulder.

The drum major marching in review, passes the staff between the right arm and the body, head of the staff to

the front, and then salutes with the left hand.

At a halt, and the band not playing, the drum major holds his staff with the ferrule touching the ground about 1 inch from toe of right foot, at an angle of about 60 degrees, ball pointing upward to the right, right hand grasping staff near the ball, back of the hand to the front; left hand at the hip, fingers in front, thumb to the rear.

## MANUAL OF THE BUGLE

#### FORMATION CALLS.

318. Assembly: The signal for the companies to fall in.

Adjutant's call: The signal for the companies to form battalion; also for the guard details to form for guard mounting; it follows the assembly at such interval as may be prescribed by the commanding officer.

To the color: Is sounded when the color salutes.

#### WARNING CALLS.

319. First call is the first signal for formation for roll-call for all ceremonies except guard mounting.

Guard mounting is the first signal for guard mounting; both of these calls precede the assembly by such interval as may be prescribed by the commanding officer.

#### SERVICE CALLS.

320. Reveille precedes the assembly for roll-call in the morning. Retreat follows the assembly for the evening roll-call, the interval between the retreat and the assembly being only that required for the formation and roll-call, except when there is parade.

Taps is the signal for extinguishing lights, and is usually preceded by call to quarters by such interval as

prescribed by army regulations.

The morning gun is fired at the first note of reveille, or, if marches are played before reveille, it is at the commencement of the first march.

The evening gun is fired at the last note of retreat.

The warning calls precede the assembly by such interval as may be prescribed by the commanding officer.

Mess, church, and fatigue, classed as service calls,

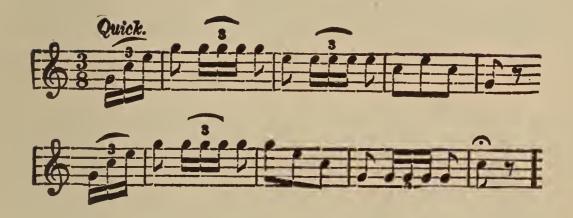
may be used as warning calls.

321. Assembly, reveille, retreat, adjutant's call, to the color, the flourishes, ruffles, and the marches are sounded by all the field music united. The other calls, as a rule, are sounded by the musician of the guard or

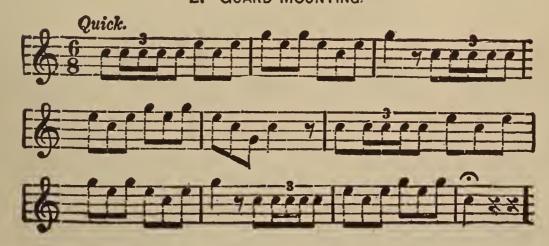
orderly musician; he may also sound the assembly when the musicians are not united.

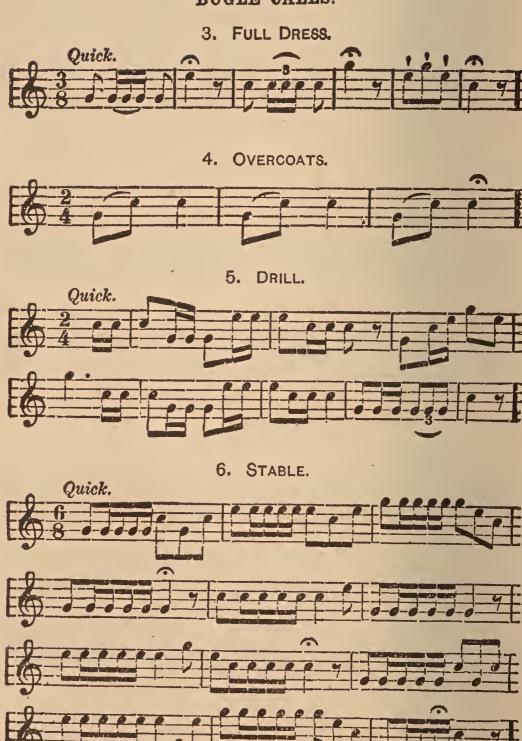
322. The following is a complete list of the authorized bugle signals which are used in the United States army. The first eight are known as warning calls 9, 10 and 11 are formation calls; 12,13 and 14 are alarm calls the remainder are known as service calls.

#### 1., FIRST CALL.



#### 2. GUARD MOUNTING.

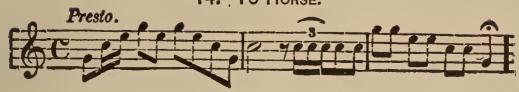








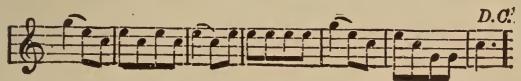
14. TO HORSE.



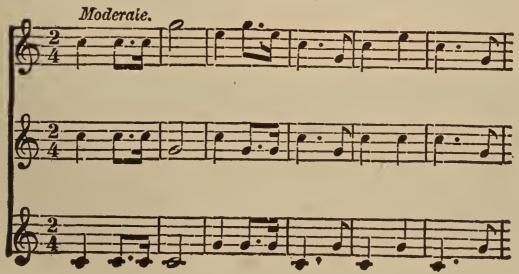
15. REVEILLE,



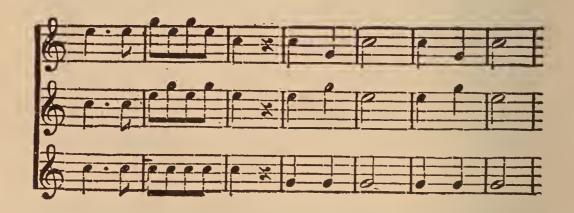


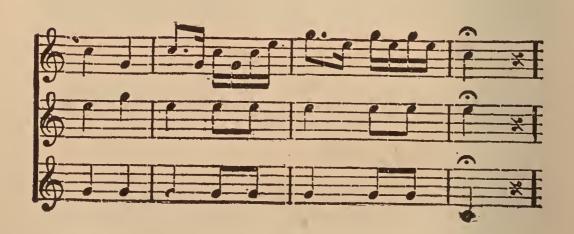


16. RETREAT.

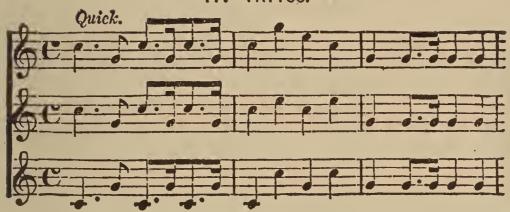




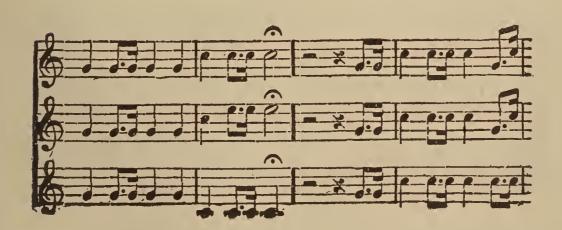




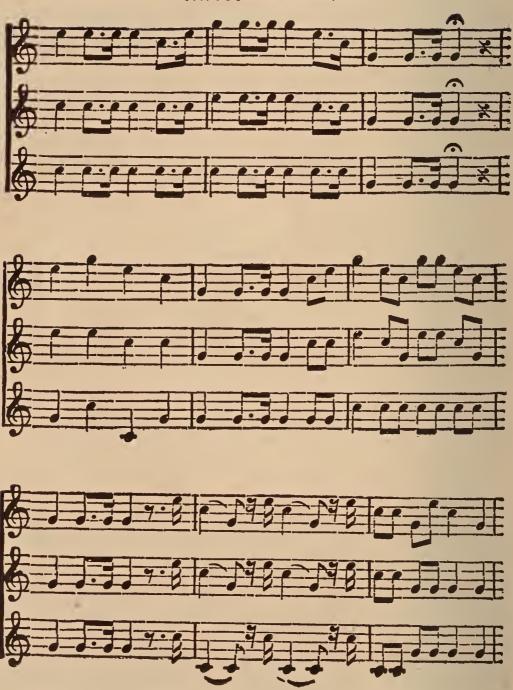
17. TATTOO.

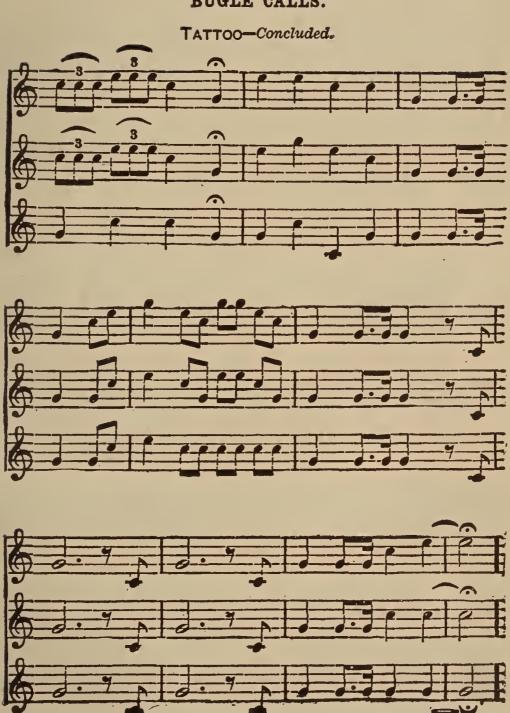


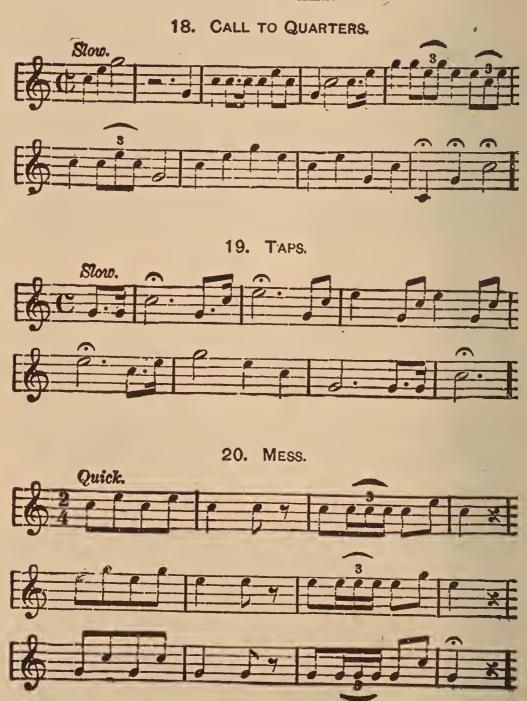




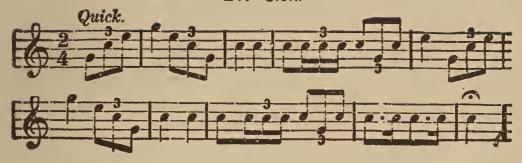
TATTOO—Continued.



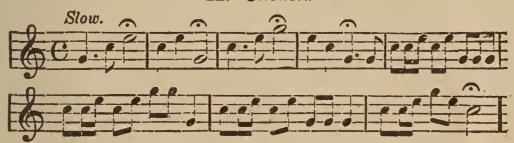




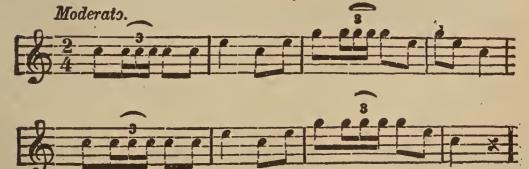
21. SICK.



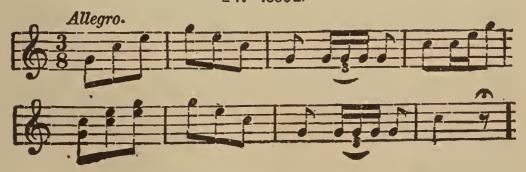
22. CHURCH.



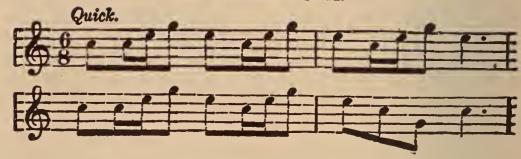
23. RECALL



24. ISSUE.



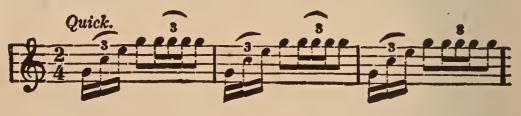
25. OFFICERS' CALL



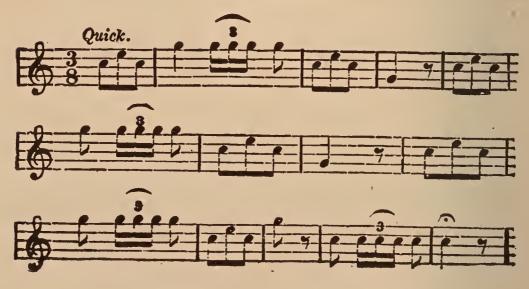
26. CAPTAINS' CALL.

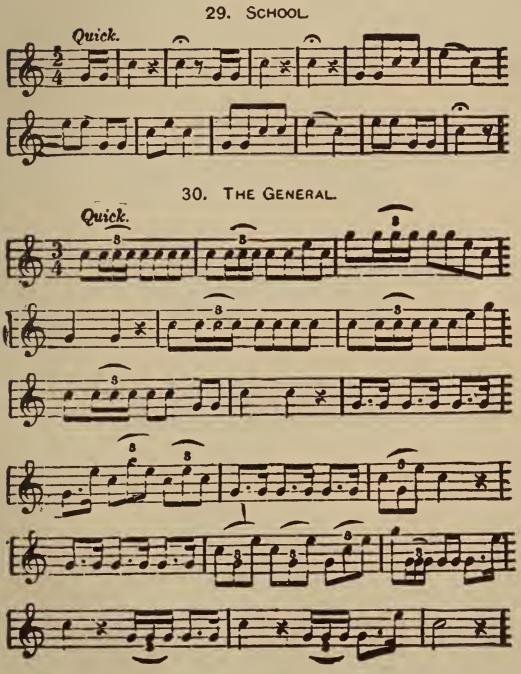


27. FIRST SERGEANTS' CALL,



28. FATIGUE.

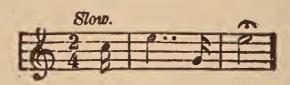




## BUGLE SIGNALS.

31. ASSEMBLE. MARCH. Same as Assembly. No. 9.

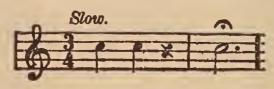
32. ATTENTION.



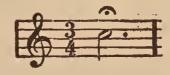
33. ATTENTION TO ORDERS.



34. FORWARD. MARCH.



35. HALT.

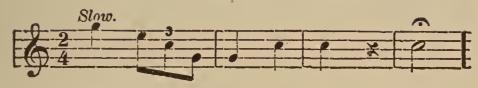


36. DOUBLE TIME. MARCH.

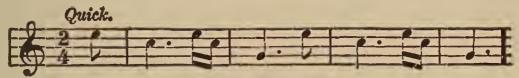


#### BUGLE SIGNALS.

37. TO THE REAR. MARCH.



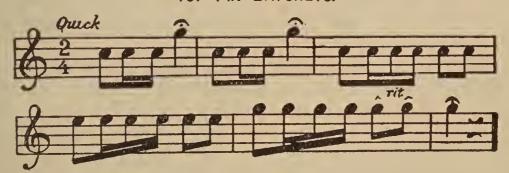
38. COMMENCE FIRING.



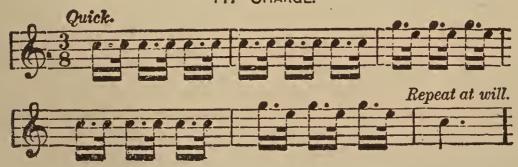
39. CEASE FIRING.



40. FIX BAYONETS.



41. CHARGE.



# THE STAFF

323. All military units larger than a company are provided with staffs, whose number and rank vary with the size of the command. In the army the staff officers of a battalion are as follows: commissioned officers, the adjutant and the quartermaster (who is also the commissary officer); noncommissioned staff officers, the sergeant major and the supply sergeant. The duties of these staff officers are to assist the major in the drilling and management of the battalion, and they do not belong to any company, but are battalion officers.

The duties of the adjutant are to assist the major in the manner described in the School of the Battalion. He also acts as the battalion secretary, and keeps the reports and publishes the orders. In the army the adjutant, though not a company officer, holds the rank of first lieutenant. At West Point, and in other cadet organizations, however, he holds the grade of captain.

The duties of the other battalion staff officers are purely administrative; and, as they take no active part in drilling the battalion, they may well be dispensed with by Boy Scout organizations. When present at any drill they take the positions indicated in Fig. 49

on page 69.

An officer's staff is regularly formed in single rank 3 paces in rear of him, the right of the rank extending 1 pace to the right of a point directly in his rear. When it is necessary to reduce the front of the staff, as in the case of a reviewing officer's staff when passing around the troops (See Sec. 220), the line executes two right or

fours right as prescribed for the cavalry.

These movements are similar to squads right when executed by the infantry in single rank, which is the regular cavalry formation. In executing squads right, however, the pivot man, it should be remembered, faces to the right at the command of execution; the other scouts oblique until opposite their places, then execute a second oblique, and moveforward until abreast of him. In executing fours right, on the other hand, the pivot man does not face squarely to the right at the command of execution, but turns slowly in his place, and the other men in the squad, or four as it is

called, do not reach their new position by obliquing, but by "wheeling,"—that is to say they conform to the movements of the pivot man and march abreast of him during the entire turn.

Twos right, which is more commonly used for a staff, is similar to fours right. It is, of course, executed by twos, instead of by fours; and every other man in the

line is a pivot man.

## BAYONET EXERCISES

### INSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT THE RIFLE.

324. These movements are the foundation of the instruction, and should for that reason be thoroughly understood and executed with precision and snap before

any others are attempted.

At the command guard, half face to the right, carry back and place the right foot about twice its length to the rear and about three inches to the right, left foot pointing to the front, the feet forming with each other an angle about 60 degrees, both knees slightly bent, weight of body held equally on both legs, palms of hands on hips, fingers to the front, thumbs to the rear, head and eyes straight to the front.

325. To resume the attention, 1. Squad, (or company), 2. ATTENTION. The scouts take the position

of the soldier and fix their attention.

326. Being at Guard: Ad-VANCE.

Advance the left foot quickly about once its length, follow immediately with the right foot for the same distance.

327. Re-TIRE.

Move the right foot quickly to the rear about once its length, follow immediately with the left foot the same distance.

328. 1. Front, 2. STEP.

Bring the right heel in line with the left heel and ad-

vance the left foot to the position of guard.

329. 1. Rear, 2. STEP. Bring the left heel in line with the right heel and retire the right foot to the position of guard.

330. I. Front, 2. PASS.

Place the right foot quickly about once its length in front of the left, advance the left foot to its proper position in front of the right.

331. 1. Rear, 2. PASS.

Place the left foot quickly about its length in rear of the right foot, retire the right foot quickly to its proper position, in rear of left. 332. 1. Right, 2. TRAVERSE.

Step to the right with right foot about once its length and place the left foot in its proper position.

333. 1. Left, 2. TRAVERSE.

Step to the left with the left about once its length and and place the right foot in its proper position.

334. 1. Right (or left), 2. VOLT.

Face to the right, turning on the ball of the left foot; at the same time carry the right foot quickly to its proper position in rear of the left.

335. Right rear and left rear volts are similarly executed, facing about on the ball of the left foot in each

case.

#### 336. THRUST.

Straighten the right leg vigorously and throw the weight of the body forward and on the left leg, the ball of the right foot always on the ground.

337. LUNGE.

Executed in the same manner as the thrust, except that the left foot is carried forward about once and a half its length. The left heel must always be in rear of the left knee.

#### INSTRUCTION WITH RIFLE.

338. The commands for guard and the execution of the foot movements are the same as already given for movements without the rifle.

339. The scouts being in line at intervals of four paces, with bayonets fixed, the instructor commands:

1. Bayonet exercise, 2. GUARD.



Fig. 64. Sec. 339.

At the second command take the position of guard, at the same time throw the piece smartly to the front; grasp the rifle with the left hand just above the lower band left arm nearly extended, elbow down, barrel to the left, blade flat, the right hand grasping the small of the stock at the height of the waist, elbow free from the body, the stock outside of the forearm, bayonet point the height of the chin, eyes on the bayonet point. Both hands grasp the rifle firmly, but without straining.

340. 1. Order, 2. ARMS.

Bring the right foot up to the left foot and resume the position of attention, at the same time bringing the rifle to the position of order arms.

341. THRUST.



Fig. 65. Sec. 341.

As in Section 336, at the same time drive the piece forcibly to the front with the right arm, barrel to the left, butt at the height of the chin, and outside right forearm, both hands supporting the piece, point of bayonet at height of point attacked.

## 342. LUNGE.



Fig. 66. Sec. 342.

Executed as in Secs. 336 and 337.

Do not over thrust or over lunge, but keep the body under control.

343. 1. Right (or left), 2. PARRY.

Keeping the right hand in the guard position move the piece sharply to the right with the left arm so that the bayonet point is about six inches to the right, checking the rifle on completion of the parry and bringing it back instantly to the position of guard.

This parry covers the right side.

## 344. 1. Right low (or left low), 2. PARRY.



Fig. 67. Sec. 344.

Extend the left arm and carry the point of the bayonet down until it is at the height of the right knee, moving the point of the bayonet sufficiently to the right to keep the opponent's attack clear of the point attacked. The low parries are rarely used, as an attack below the waist leaves the head and body exposed.

345. Parries must not be too wide or sweeping, but sharp, short motions finished with a jerk or quick catch.

346. The guard, parries, lunges, or thrusts can be executed to the right, left or rear by means of the volts (Sec. 334). In executing the volts make a strong sweep with the rifle; but if there is danger of wounding a comrade the piece should he first brought to a vertical position.

347. 1. Right (or left), 2. CUT.

Draw the bayonet slightly to the left and with a quick extension of the arms execute a cut to the right, directing the edge toward the point attacked. The cuts can also be executed in connection with thrusts and lunges. 348. 1. Butt, 2. FRONT.



Fig. 68. Sec. 348.

Raise the piece nearly vertical and bring it back, barrel in hollow of the right shoulder, straighten right leg, and bring the butt up with a strong sweep.

## 349. 1. Butt, 2. RIGHT.

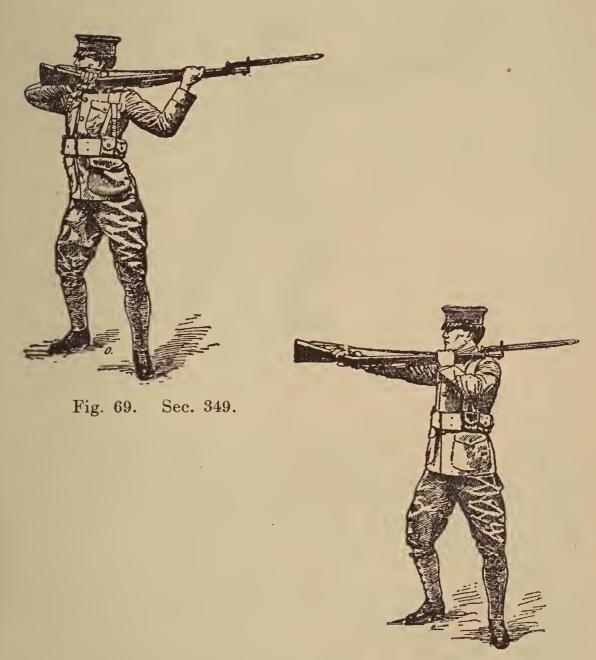


Fig. 70. Sec. 349.

Raise the piece with both hands, barrel down and horizontal, point of bayonet to the left, head and eyes to the right, right hand opposite left of neck; strike to the right.

### 350. 1. Butt, 2. REAR.



Fig. 71. Sec. 350.

Turn to the right on both heels. Raise the piece with both hands, barrel down, and horizontal; head and eyes to the rear, right hand opposite left of neck, strike to the rear and at the same time straighten the left leg.

351. 1. Butt, 2. LEFT.

Execute a left volt followed by butt front.

352. To thrust or lunge from a parry, first give the command for the parry, then quickly follow with the

thrust or lunge.

353. When the scout is throughly familiar with the different foot movements, parries, thrusts, cuts, and blows, the instructor combines several of them by giving the commands in quick succession, increasing the rapidity and number of movements in combination as the scouts become more skillful.

354. During preliminary instruction attack and defense will be executed from guard until proficiency is attained, when they can be practiced from any po-

sition.

## **CAMPS**

355. Forms of camps are prescribed to facilitate the prompt encampment of troops, prevent confusion, and secure proper camp sanitation. These forms, however, must often be modified, depending upon the nature of

the ground where the camp is located.

When practicable, battalions and companies usually camp in column of company or column of platoon units, as indicated in Fig. 72 on the following page, which is taken from the United States Army Field Service Regulations. and represents the camp of a regiment of infantry.

If the area of the available ground is sufficient and suitable, the camp of a battalion or company of scouts should conform to this diagram as nearly as possible: but under any conditions the requirements of sanitation

should give way to every other consideration.

In general, the selection of camp sites is governed by

the following considerations:

The ground should accommodate the command without crowding, be easily drained, and have no stagnant

water within 300 yards.

There should be good roads to the camp and good interior communication. On account of dust and noise it is not desirable to place a camp on or near a main road.

Firewood and supplies must be at hand or easily

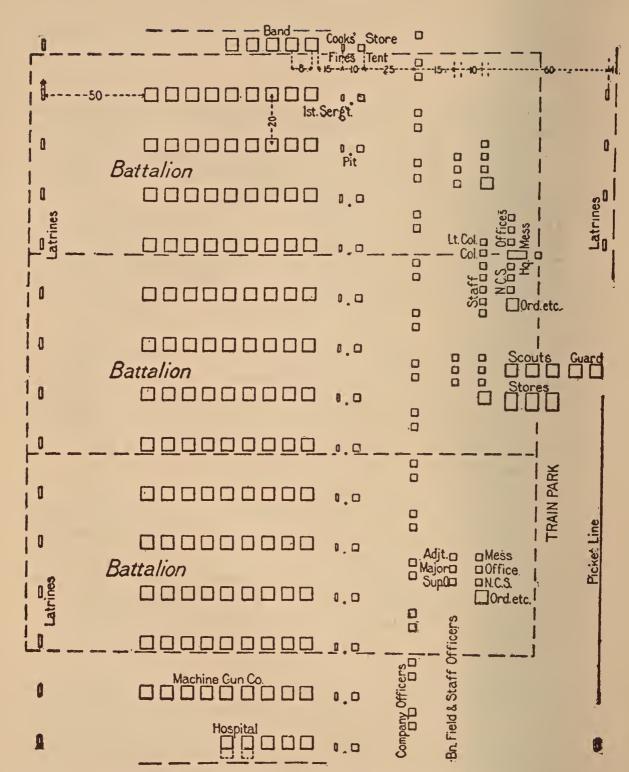
obtainable.

Closely cropped turf with sandy or gravelly subsoil is best; high banks of rivers are genreally suitable, provided no marshes are near.

In hot summer months the ground should be high, free from underbrush, and moderately shaded with trees

if possible.

Old camp grounds and the vicinity of cemeteries are undesirable. Marshy grounds and stagnant water are objectionable on account of the damp atmosphere and the annoyance and infection from mosquitos. Ground near the foot of a hill range generally has a damp subsoil and remains muddy for a long time. Thick forests, dense vegetation, made ground, punchbowl depressions,



Distances in yards. Dimensions of Camp 300 × 260 yards. For 65 men to the company. Each additional tent per company increases the width of the Camp 8 yards.

# CAMP OF A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

Fig, 72

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inclosed ravines, and dry beds of streams are unfavorable.

The water supply should be abundant, pure, and easily accessible. If it be obtained from a stream, places should be designated for drawing water (1) for drinking and cooking, (2) for watering animals, (3) for bathing and washing clothing. The first named should be drawn farthest up the stream; the others, in the order

named, downstream.

If the stream be small, the water supply may be increased by building a dam. Small springs may be dug out and each lined with a "gabion," or a barrel or box with both ends removed, or with stones, the space between the lining and the earth being filled with puddled clay. A rim of clay should be built to keep out surface drainage. The same method may be used near swamps, streams, or lakes to increase or clarify the water supply.

Water that is not known to be pure should be boiled 20 minutes; it should then be cooled and aerated by being poured repeatedly from one clean container to another, or it may be purified by approved apparatus sup-

plied for the purpose.

Arrangements should be made for the scouts to draw water from the authorized receptacles by means of a spigot or other similar arrangement. The dipping of water from the receptacles, or the use of common drinking cup should not be allowed,

### KITCHENS.

356. Camp kettles can be hung on a support consisting of a green pole lying in the crotches of two up-

right posts of the same character.

A narrow trench for the fire, about 1 foot deep, dug under the pole, not only protects the fire from the wind but saves fuel. A still greater economy of fuel can be effected by digging a similar trench in the direction of the wind and slightly narrower than the diameter of the kettles. The kettles are then placed on the trench and the space between the kettles filled in with stones, clay, etc., leaving the flue running beneath the kettles. The

draft can be improved by building a chimney of stones,

clay, etc., at the leeward end of the flue.

Four such trenches radiating from a common central chimney will give one flue for use whatever may be the direction of the wind.

A slight slope of the flue, from the chimmey down, provides for drainage and improves the draft.

The lack of portable ovens can be met by ovens constructed of stone and covered with earth to better retain the heat. If no stone is available, an empty barrel, with one head out, is laid on its side, covered with wet clay to a depth of 6 or more inches and then with a layer of dry earth equally thick. A flue is constructed with the clay above the closed end of the barrell, which is then burned out with a hot fire. This leaves a baked clay covering for the oven.

A recess can be similarly constructed with boards, or even brushwood, supported on a horizontal pole resting on upright posts, covered and burnt out as in the case of the barrel.

When clay banks are available, an oven may be dug in them and used at once.

To bake in such ovens, first heat them and then close flues and ends.

Food must be protected from the flies, dust, and sun. Facilities must be provided for cleaning and scalding the mess equipment of the scouts. Kitchens and the ground around then must be kept scrupulously clean.

Solid refuse should be promptly burned, either in the kitchen fire or in an improvised crematory.

The camp should be policed daily after breakfast, and all refuse matter carried off and burned.

In temporary camps, if the soil is porous, liquid refuse from the kitchen may be strained through gunny sacking into seepage pits dug near the kitchen. Flies must not have access to these pits. Boards or poles covered with grass and a layer of earth may be used for this purpose. The strainers should also be protected from flies. Pits of this kind, dug in a clay soil, however,

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#### SINKS

will not operate successfully. All pits should be filled

with earth before leaving camp.

Immediately on arriving in camp sinks should be dug. This is a matter of the greatest sanitary importance, since the most serious epidemics of camp

diseases are spread from human excreta.

All sinks, or latrines as they are called, should be so placed that they cannot pollute the water supply or camp site as a result of drainage or overflow. To insure this, their location and their distance from camp may be varied.

When camp is made for a single night, shallow trenches, 12 inches deep and 15 to 18 inches wide, which

may be straddled will suffice.

In more permanent camps, the trenches should be about 2 feet wide, 6 feet deep. They should be provided with seats and back rests made of poles, and should be screened by brush or old tent flys.

In warm weather the contents of sinks should be covered once daily with quicklime, ashes, or dry earth. When filled to within 2 feet of the top, sinks should be

discontinued and filled in.

Open pits are dangerous during fly season. ever, the danger may be greatly reduced by covering the excreta with earth, or by a thorough daily burning of the entire area of the trench. Combustible sweepings or straw, saturated with oil, may be used for this purpose.

In fly season, trenches may be closed with seats covered down to the ground with muslin and supplied with self closing lids. Urinal troughs, made of muslin and coated with oil or paint, should discharge into the

trenches.

In permanent camps special sanitary facilities for

the disposal of excreta will ordinarily be provided.

If necessary, urinal tubs may be placed in the company streets at night and removed at reveille. Their location should be plainly marked and thoroughly and frequently disinfected.

When troops bivouac for the night the necessity for extensive sanitary precautions is not great; however,

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shallow sinks trenches should be dug to prevent general pollution of the vicinity. If the cooking be collective, shallow kitchen sinks should be dug. If the cooking be individual, the scouts should be required to build their fires on the leeward flank of the camp or bivouac.

Before leaving camp, all trenches should be filled in.

### AIRING TENTS AND BEDDING.

358. When in camp, tent walls should be raised and bedding and clothing aired daily, weather permitting. When tent floors rest on the ground, they should be frequently raised to permit a free circulation of air, and occasionally the tents should be shifted to new ground.

## TO KEEP RAIN WATER OUT OF TENTS

359. To keep out rain water, a shallow trench may be dug around each tent, and a bayonet fastened to the end of a stick may be used as an "entrenching tool." The bayonet should under no circumstances be used when attached to a gun, as any dirt lodging in the barrel would be liable to make it explode when fired.

## **TENTS**

The following tents are used in the army: the common, wall, pyramidal, conical wall, and shelter tent. In permanent camps the men are generally sheltered in pyramidal or equivalent tents at the rate of eight or ten to a tent. Wall tents are provided for officers, storage tents for quartermaster and commissary supplies, and hospital tents for the hospitals. In campaign, the men are as a rule provided with shelter tents only, the officers with wall or shelter tents.

The so called "Common" tent is a tent like the one shown in Fig. 73. What is known as the "Wall" tent is one of the same shape, but somewhat larger.

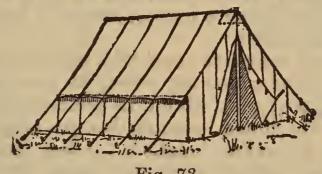


Fig. 73

"wall" in both of these tents is the part which rises to a height of two or three feet from the ground very much in the manner of a stone wall.

A "Conical wall" tent, as its name suggests, is conical in shape, that is, it is round at the bottom and rises to a point like a clown's cap. It has a wall about three feet high; and in appearence, it is somewhat like a small circus tent. The "Pyramidal" tent is of practically the same size and weight as the conical wall tent, and it, also, has a wall. In shape, however, it is slightly different; for although it comes to a point at the peak, it has four corners and its sides are square like those of an Egyptian pyramid.

The shelter tent consists of two pieces which can be buttoned together and raised on sticks or guns, forming a shelter for two men, each of whom carries half the tent

("shelter half") in his blanket roll.

The shelter tent equipment for each man consists of the following:

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162 TENTS

(a) One shelter half, weight 3 pounds.

(b) One pole in three joints, 47 inches long; weight 10 1-2 ounces.

(c) Five tent pins, 9 inches long, weight, 10 ounces. The shelter tent is pitched by two men, whose combined equipment makes a complete tent. The tent when pitched, occupies a space 5 feet 4 inches deep and 6 feet 4 inches wide; the two triangular parts, when pinned to the ground, enclose an additional triangular space 20 inches deep.

The so called common tent complete consists of one tent, 26 pounds; one set poles, 15 pounds; twenty-four small tent pins, weight about 9 pounds; total weight, 50 pounds. Its dimensions are: Length of ridge, 6 feet 11 inches; width, 8 feet 4 inches; height, 6 feet 10 inches;

height of wall, 2 feet.

The wall tent complete consists of one tent, 43 pounds; one fly, 15 pounds; one set poles, 25 pounds; 10 large and 18 small tent pins, about 15 pounds; total weight, 98 pounds. Its dimensions are; Length of ridge, 9 feet; width, 8 feet 11 inches; height 8 1-2 feet; height of wall 3 feet 9 inches; packed, contains 6 cubic feet.

The conical wall tent complete consists of one tent and hood, 76 pounds; one tent pole and tripod, 32 pounds; forty-eight pins, about 20 pounds; total weight, 128 pounds. Its dimensions are: Diameter 16 1-2 feet; height, 10 feet; height of wall, 3 feet; packed, contains 13 cubic feet.

The pyramidal tent is of practically the same weight and dimensions as the conical wall tent. In shape, however, it is slightly different, being square and pointed

like a pyramid.

## MANUAL OF TENT PITCHING.

361. As explained in Sec. 355, battalions and companies usually camp in column of company or column of platoon units, as shown in Fig. 72 on Page 156, which is taken from the United States Army Field Service Regulations, and represents the camp of a regiment of infantry.

As soon as the lines of company streets are established, the position of the tents should be marked from the

flank nearest the officer's tents by pins. The front pole of the wall and common tent, and the door pins of the conical wall tents, will occupy the points so marked when they are set up. The distance between pins may be determined by pacing or by a light cord with the distances marked upon it. These distances are: for wall tents, eight paces; common tents, six paces; conical wall tents, ten paces. The pins marking the position of the tents are, when practicable, set on a straight line, and the company officers verify and correct the alignment of such pins in the quickest and most convenient manner.

Wall pins are so driven as to slope slightly away from the tent; guy pins, so as to slope slightly toward the tent.

Each tent, its fly, hood, poles, and tripod, should have the same number.

## TO PITCH COMMON AND WALL TENTS.\*

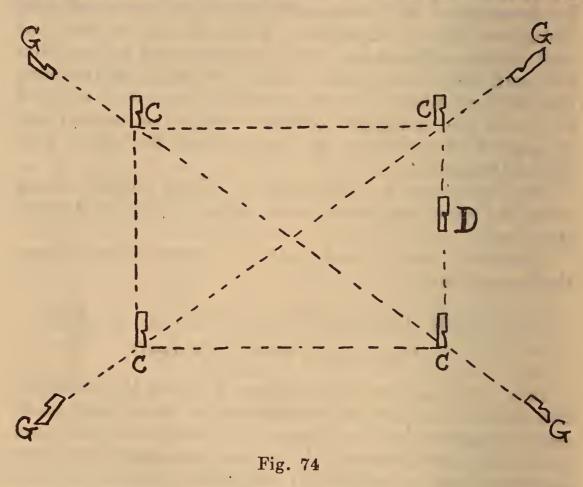
(Four scouts pitch each tent)

362. A tent pin is first driven to mark the center of the door. The tent is then spread on the ground to be occupied, and the door loops are placed over the door pin. The front corners of the tent are drawn taut and aligned, that is, placed in alignment with the other tents in the company street as when a company is dressed. The front corners are then pegged down. The rear door is laced if necessary. The rear corners are drawn taut in both directions and pegged down. Guy pins for the four corners are next driven about two paces beyond the corner pins in such a manner that if two lines were drawn from the four corners of the tent diagonally through the center, the guy pins would lie in the prolongation of these lines, as shown in Fig. 74, on the following page.

When all these pins have been driven, the front door is temporarily loosened and the loops of the lee corner of the tent are loosened from the pins. The upright poles are then inserted, inserting the projecting pins of the upright poles into the holes in the ridge pole and in

<sup>\*</sup> To strike, that is to take down, common and wall tents, see Sec. 365.

the eyelets of the tent and fly.\* The tent is then raised and held in position. The lee corner loops are replaced and tightened to hold the upright poles vertical. Wall pins are then driven through the remaining loops as



they hang, driving intermediate guy pins, and aligning them on the corner pins already driven.

#### THE PYRAMIDAL TENT

363. One squad pitches each tent.

The corporal drives a pin to mark the center of the door. The others of the squad unfold the tent and spread it out on the ground to be occupied, pole and tripod underneath. The corporal places the door loops over the door pin; one scout goes to each corner of the tent; the two scouts in front draw the front corners taut, align the front of the tent with the company line of tents, and peg the corners down; the two scouts in

<sup>\*</sup> A tent fly is a piece of canvas of about the same shape and size as the tent roof. As a protection against heavy rains, it is stretched across the ridge pole, on the outside of the tent, and made fast with guy ropes.

rear draw rear corners taut in both directions and peg The same four scouts drive the four corthem down. ner guy pins in prolongation of the diagonals of the tent, about 2 paces beyond the corner pins. Meantime, the other scouts of the squad, having crept under the tent, insert the tent pole spindle in top plate, the corporal placing the hood in position; the pole is raised and the lower end inserted in the tripod socket; the tripod is raised to its proper height. Under the supervision of the corporal the scouts inside the tent shift the tripod and the scouts outside the tent handle the corner guy lines in such manner as to erect the tent with the corner eaves directly above the corner pins. Each outside scout moving to the left, drives pins for the wall loops along one side of the tent and, returning, drives the intermediate guy pins; in both cases the pins are aligned on the corner pins. The inside scouts assist.

#### CONICAL WALL TENT

364. Drive the door pin and center pin 8 feet 3 inches apart. Using the hood lines, describe two concentric circles 8 feet 3 inches and 11 feet 3 inches in diameter. In the outer circle drive two door guy pins 3 feet apart. At intervals of about 3 feet drive the other guy pins.

In other respects conical tents are erected practically

as in the case of pyramidal tents.

## TO STRIKE COMMON, WALL, PYRAMIDAL, AND CONICAL WALL TENTS

365. At the command STRIKE TENTS, the scouts first remove all pins, except the four corner guy ropes.\* The pins are neatly piled or placed in their receptacle. When the ground is clear, one scout loosens each guy

When the ground is clear, one scout loosens each guy rope from its pin, and the tent is lowered, folded, or rolled and tied, the poles fastened together,† and the remaining pins are collected.

## TO FOLD COMMON AND WALL TENTS

366. To fold common and wall tents, spread the tent flat on the ground, folded at the ridge so that the

<sup>\*</sup> Or the four quadrant guy ropes in the case of the conical wall tent.
† Or tripod and pole fastened together in the case of a pyramidal tent.

bottoms of the side walls are even. This may easily be done by two scouts if each takes hold of the tent by the eylets in which the pins of the two upright poles were inserted when the tent was pitched. The tent may then be drawn over the ground until it lies flat. The ends of the tent should form triangles to the right and left. The triangular ends of the tent are next folded in toward the middle, making it rectangular in shape. The top is then folded over about nine inches, and the tent is folded in two by carrying the top fold over clear to the foot. The tent is folded in two again, and all the guys are thrown on it except the second from each end. The ends of the tent are next folded in so as to cover about two-thirds of the second cloths.\* The left end is then folded over the top completing the bundle, which is tied with the exposed guy ropes.

This method of folding tents should place the wall on the outside of the bundle and protect the roof of the

tent from damage.

If the tent has a fly, it is folded in four folds parallel to its length, then in a similar manner across its length, making a rectangle of about the size of the folded tent.

Place the fly on the tent, cross the two free guy ropes and tie them so that they pass over the ends and across the sides.

#### TO FOLD PYRAMIDAL TENTS

367. For folding pyramidal tents: Spread the tent flat on the ground with bottom edges even, door and square iron up and in the center of opposite sides of the flat tent, exposed guys thrown toward the square iron; fold the ends over toward the center, the left end slightly overlapping the right, the tent forming a quadrangle of which the square iron side is about 2 feet shorter than the door side; fold over the top of the tent the width of the square iron and continue folding toward the foot with folds of equal width until the wall protects completely the under side of the tent; fold and tie as described in Sec. 366.

<sup>\*</sup> By "second cloths" is meant the second from each end of the strips of canvas of which the tent is made,

#### TO PITCH SHELTER TENTS

368. The following sections apply only to scouts who are equipped with the regular army shelter tents described in Section 360.

The company being in line, the captain causes it to stack arms (if equipped with rifles), dresses it back to four paces from the stacks, and commands: form for shelter tents.

The officers, first sergeants and guides fall out; the first sergeant and right guide fall in, forming the right file of the company; blank files are filled by the file closers or by scouts taken from the front rank; the remaining guide, or guides, and file closers form on a convenient flank.

The captain then causes the company to take intervals as described in the School of the Squad, and commands: PITCH TENTS.

At the command Pitch tents all unsling and open the blanket rolls and take out the shelter half, poles and pins; the front rank scout places one pin in the ground at the point where his right heel, kept in position until this time, was planted. Each then spreads his shelter half, triangle to the rear, flat upon the ground the tent is to occupy, rear rank scout's half on the right. halves are then buttoned together. Each front rank scout joins his pole, inserts the top in the eyes of the halves, and holds the pole upright beside the pin placed in the ground; his rear rank man, using the pins in front, pins down the front corners of the tent on the line of pins, stretching the canvas taut; he then inserts a pin in the eye of the rope and drives the pin at such distance in front of the pole as to hold the rope taut. Both then go to the rear of the tent; the rear rank scout adjusts the pole and the front rank scout drives the pins. The rest of the pins are then driven by both scouts, the rear rank scout working on the right.

As soon as the tent is pitched each scout arranges the contents of the blanket roll in the tent and stands at attention in front of his own half on line with the front guy rope pin.

The guy ropes, to have a uniform slope when the shelter tents are pitched, should all be of the same length.

When the blanket roll is not carried, arms are stacked and intervals taken as described above; the position of the front pole is marked with a bayonet and equipments are laid aside. The scouts then get their rolls, return to their places, and pitch tents as above described.

To pitch double shelter tent, the captain gives the same commands as before, except Take half interval is given instead of Take interval. In taking interval each scout follows the preceding scout at 2 paces. The captain then commands: PITCH DOUBLE TENTS.

The first sergeant places himself on the right of the right guide and with him pitches a single shelter tent.

Only the odd numbers of the front rank mark the

line with the tent pin.

The tent is formed by buttoning together the square ends of two single tents. Two complete tents, except one pole, are used. Two guy ropes are used at each end, the guy pins placed in front of the corner pins.

The tents are pitched by numbers 1 and 2, front and rear rank; and by numbers 3 and 4, front and rear rank; the scouts falling in on the left are numbered, counting

off if necessary.

All scouts spread their shelter halves on the ground the tent is to occupy. Those of the front rank are placed with the triangular ends to the front. All four halves are then buttoned together, first the ridges and then the square ends. The front corners of the tent are pinned by the front-rank scouts, the odd number holding the poles, the even number driving the pins. The rear-rank scouts similarly pin the rear corners.

While the odd numbers steady the poles, each even number of the front rank takes his pole and centers the tent, where, assisted by the even number of the rear rank, he adjusts the pole to the center eyes of the shelter halves in the following order: (1) The lower half of the front tent; (2) the lower half of the rear tent; (3) the upper half of the front tent; (4) the upper half of the rear tent. The guy ropes are then adjusted.

The tents having been pitched, the triangular ends are turned back, contents of the rolls arranged, and the scouts stand at attention, each opposite his own shel-

ter half facing out from the tent.

#### TO STRIKE SHELTER TENTS

369. Arms having been stacked, the scouts fall out and, at the command Attention or the signal Attention to orders, stand in front of their tents. The cap-

tain commands: STRIKE TENTS.

The pins are removed, the tents are lowered, blanket rolls packed and slung, and the scouts stand at attention in front and rear of the places lately occupied by their tents at their original places after extension.

#### TO FOLD SHELTER TENTS

At the second command each scout, with his shelter half smoothly spread on the ground with buttons up and triangular end to the front, folds his blanket once across its length and places it upon the shelter half. fold toward the bottom, edge one-half inch from the square end, the same ammount of canvas uncovered at the top and bottom. He then places the parts of the pole on the side of the blanket next to the square end of shelter half, near and parallel to the fold, end of pole about 6 inches from the edge of the blanket; nests the pins similarly near the opposite edge of the blanket and distributes the other articles carried in the roll; folds the triangular end and then the exposed portion of the bottom of the shelter half over the blanket. The two scouts in each file roll and fasten first the roll of the front and then of the rear rank scout. The file closers work similarly two and two, or with the front rank scout of a blank file. Each pair stands on the folded side, rolls the blanket roll closely and buckles the straps, passing the end of the strap through both keeper and buckle, back over the buckle and under the keeper. With the roll so lying on the ground that the edge of the shelter half can just be seen when looking vertically downward one end is bent upward and over to meet the other, a clove hitch is taken with the guy rope first around the end to which it is attached and then around the other end, adjusting the length of rope between hitches to suit the wearer.

As soon as a file completes its two rolls each scout

places his roll in the position it was in after being unslung and stands at attention.

#### BUGLE CALLS.

371. When scouts are in camp, the following bugle calls, which will be found in the Manual of the Bugle on Page 129 should be observed:

First call is blown to wake the scouts in the morning. Reveille is sounded from five to ten ninutes later. The flag is hoisted at the sounding of the first note of the reveille, or of the first note of the march, if a march is played before reveille.

Assembly is blown five minutes after reveille, and

the roll is called.

Mess call, which is the signal that breakfast is ready, comes as soon as practicable after the morning roll call.

Fatique call is sounded about half an hour after breakfast, and the scouts assemble for what is known as "fatigue duty," which consists of collecting and burning rubbish and papers, carrying water, and any other duties of a like nature which it may be necessary to preform.

Mess call is sounded again before the midday meal. First call for "retreat" is sounded about half an

hour before the evening meal.

The assembly for retreat is blown a few minutes later, and is followed by a roll call.

Retreat is sounded immediately after the roll has been called (except when there is a Parade, see Sec. 226).

At the sounding of the last note of retreat, the flag is lowered, and while the flag is being lowered the band, if present, plays "The Star Spangled Banner," or, if there is no band present, the field music (Sec. 315) sounds "To the color." When "To the color" is sounded by the field music while the flag is being lowered the same respect is observed as when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played by the band, and in either case, officers and privates out of ranks face toward the flag, stand at attention, and salute by uncovering at the last note of the music.

Taps, which is the signal for putting out lights, is usually preceded by the call to quarters.

Guard mounting is the first signal for the ceremony

of mounting guard.

372. If guards are posted at night in a scout encampment, it should be remembered that they are growing boys, not men; and they should not, therefore, be kept on post too long, nor deprived of a normal amount of sleep.

## MILITARY SIGNALING

373. One of the most interesting lines of work for a boy scout is military signaling,—sending messages by means of flags, torches, lanterns, whistles, horns, bugles, etc. It is not hard to learn; and, as the general principles which govern the use of all these instruments is the same, a boy who can send a message with one of them should be able to use any of the others; and he should also be able, with a little study, to understand

and use a telegraph instrument as well.

In signaling (or in sending a telegram), the words of the message are spelled out as in using the deaf and dumb language, with which every boy is probably familiar. The different letters of the alphabet may be represented by movements of a flag, or at night by a torch or hand lantern (if a lantern is used, be sure that it is one intended for the purpose, as it is not safe to swing an ordinary lantern). In signaling with a lantern or searchlight, the letters may also be represented by a series of long and short flashes; and with a horn or whistle, long and short toots may be given.

When signaling with a flag, the scout who wishes to send a message faces squarely toward the person to whom the message is to be sent. He holds the flag vertically (that is, straight up and down) in front of him. There are then three motions which may be made. The flag may either be waved to the right, to the left,

or forward.

374. In what is known as the Meyer system of signaling, which is used in the army and navy, each movement of the flag to the right of the sender stands for the number "1," each movement to his left side for the number "2," and each movement to the front for "3." In the Meyer "Code," which will be found in Sec. 375, the whole number opposite each letter stands for that letter, as twenty-two for A, twelve for E, etc.,—that is, two movements of the flag to the left of the sender would mean the letter A; one movement to the right followed by a movement to the left would mean B, etc. A slight pause is made after each letter, and after the number three, or front, which is given at the end of each word.

## THE MEYER SIGNAL CODE

375.				
A22	J	1122	S	212
B2112	K	2121		2
C121	$\mathbf{L}.\ldots$			112
D222	M	1221		1222
E12	N			1121
$\mathbf{F}2221$	0	21	$\mathbf{X}$	2122
G2211	P			111
H122	_	1211		2222
I1		211		1112
1.	1111	$2 \dots 2$	2222	
3.	1112	42	2221	
<b>5</b> .	1122	$6.\ldots 2$	~ 1 1	
7.	1222	82	2111	
9.	$\dots 1221$	$0\ldots 2$	2112	
aafter	$\mathbf{n}$	not	ur	your
bbefore	r	are	w	word
bbefore ccan hhave	t	the	wi	with
hhave	u	you	y	yes
End of a word		waitai	noment	11111 3
End of a sentence33 Repeat after (word)				
End of a message333121 121 3 22 3 (word)				
numerals follow (or) Repeat last word 121 121 33				
numerals endxx3 Repeat last message				
signature followsig. 3121 121 121 333				
Error				
				11 211 3
		Move a	little to le	it
Acknowledgement, or "I221 221 3				
understand"22 22 3 Signal faster2212 3				
Cease	signaling	$\dots 22 22$	22 333	

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE SYSTEM

376. The following instructions for using the Meyer system of signaling have been issued by the United States government.

The whole number opposite each letter or nu-

meral stands for that letter or numeral.

To signal with Flag, Torch, Hand-Lantern, or Beam of Search-Light.

There is one position and three motions.

The first position is with the flag or other appliance held vertically, the signalman facing squarely toward the station with which it is desired to communicate.

The first motion ("one" or "1") is to the right of the sender and will embrace an arc of 90 deg, starting with the vertical and returning to it, and will be made in a plane at right angles to the line connecting the two stations.

The second motion ("two" or "2") is a similar motion to the left of the sender.

The third motion ("front," or "3") is downward directly in front of the sender, and instantly returned up-

ward to the first position.

Numbers which occur in the body of a message must be spelled out in full. Numerals may be used in signaling between stations having naval signal books, using the code calls.

The beam of a searchlight will be ordinarily used exactly as a flag, the first position being a vertical one.

To break or stop the signals from the sending station, make with the flag or other signal 12 12 12 continuously.

To use the torch or hand-lantern, a foot-light must be used as a point or fererence to the motion. The lantern is more conviently swung out upward, by hand, from the foot-light for "1" and "2" and raised vertically for "3".

### TO SEND A MESSAGE.

377. To call a station, signal its call letter until acknowledged; if the call letter be not known, signal "E" until acknowledged. To acknowledge a call, signal "I understand," followed by the call letter of the acknowledging station.

Make a slight pause after each letter and also after "front." If the sender discovers that he has made an error, he should make 3, followed by 12 123, after which he begins the word in which the error occurred.

378. Flash signals with lanterns, heliographs, or searchlight:

Use short flash for "1," two short flashes in quick succession for "2," and a long steady flash for "3." The elements of a letter should be slightly longer than in sound signals.

The first position is to turn a steady flash on the receiving station; the signals are made by alternate ob-

scuration and revelation.

To call a station, make the call letter until acknowledged. Each station will then turn on a steady flash and adjust. When the adjustment is satisfactory to the called station, it will cut off its flash, and the calling station will proceed with its message.

If the receiver sees that the sender's mirror needs adjusting, he will turn a steady flash until answered by a steady flash. When the adjustment is satisfactory, the receiver will cut off his flash and the sender will re-

sume his message.

To break the sending station for other purposes, turn on a steady flash and call for repeat, etc., as occasion requires. All other conventional signals are the same as for the flag, etc.

379. Sound signals with fog whistle, fog-horn,

or bugle:

Use one toot (about half-second) for "1," two toots (in quick succession) for "2," and a blast (about two seconds long) for "3." The ear, and not the watch, is to be relied upon for the intervals.

The signal of execution for all tactical or drill signals will be one long blast, followed by two toots in quick

succession.

In the use of any other appliance, such as a bell, by which a blast cannot be given, three strokes in quick succession will be given in place of the blast to indicate "3."

In the navy, when more than two vessels are in company, each vessel, after making "I understand," makes

her call letter, that it may be certain which vessel has acknowledged.

#### ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

380. Each word, abbreviation, and conventional

signal is followed by "3."

To start the sending station, signal 121 121 3 22 3, followed by the last word correctly recieved; the sender will resume his message, beginning with the word in-

dicated by the receiver.

To acknowledge the receipt of a message, signal 22 22 3, followed by the personal signal of the receiver. Each station should have its characteristic call letter, as Washington W, and each signalist his personal signal, as Jones, Jo.

The full address of a message shall be considered as one sentence, and will be followed by the signal "33."

#### TELEGRAPHY.

381. When sending a telegram, the operator at the station from which the message is sent taps upon what is known as the "key" of his instrument, and this tapping causes the clicks which may be heard in the office where the message is received. In sending telegrams, the Meyer Code (Sec. 375) is sometimes used, one click being made for "1," two clicks in quick succession for "2," and three clicks in quick succession for "3," a slight pause being made between letters; but what is known as the Morse Code," in honor of Professor Morse who invented the telegraph, is more commonly used. In the Morse system, one click of the instrument is known as a dot, two clicks in quick succession a dash, and two clicks with a longer period between is called a space.



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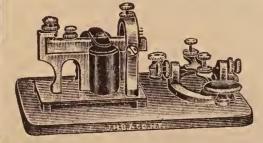
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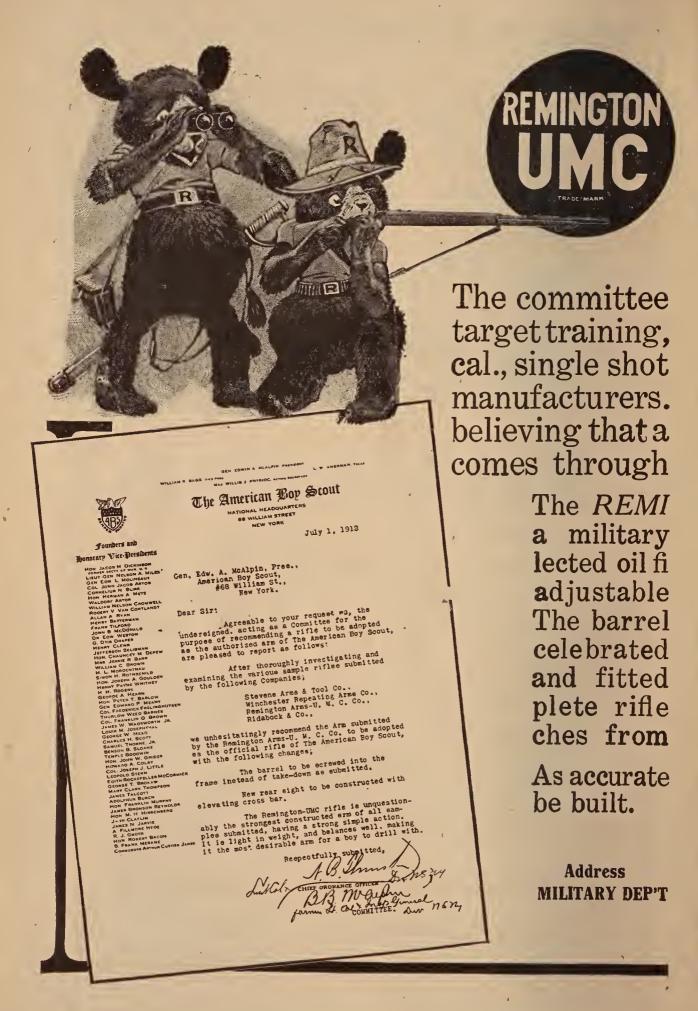
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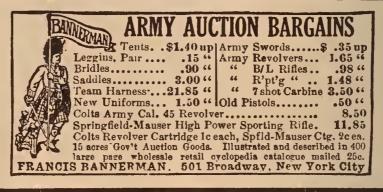
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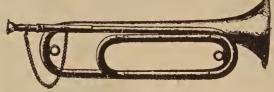
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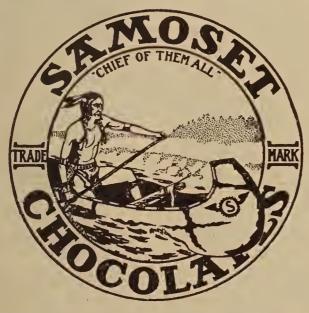
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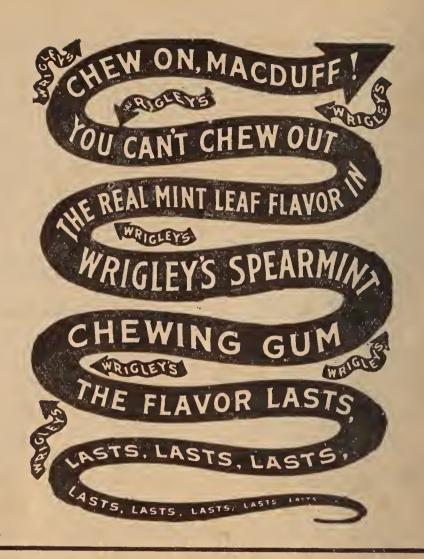
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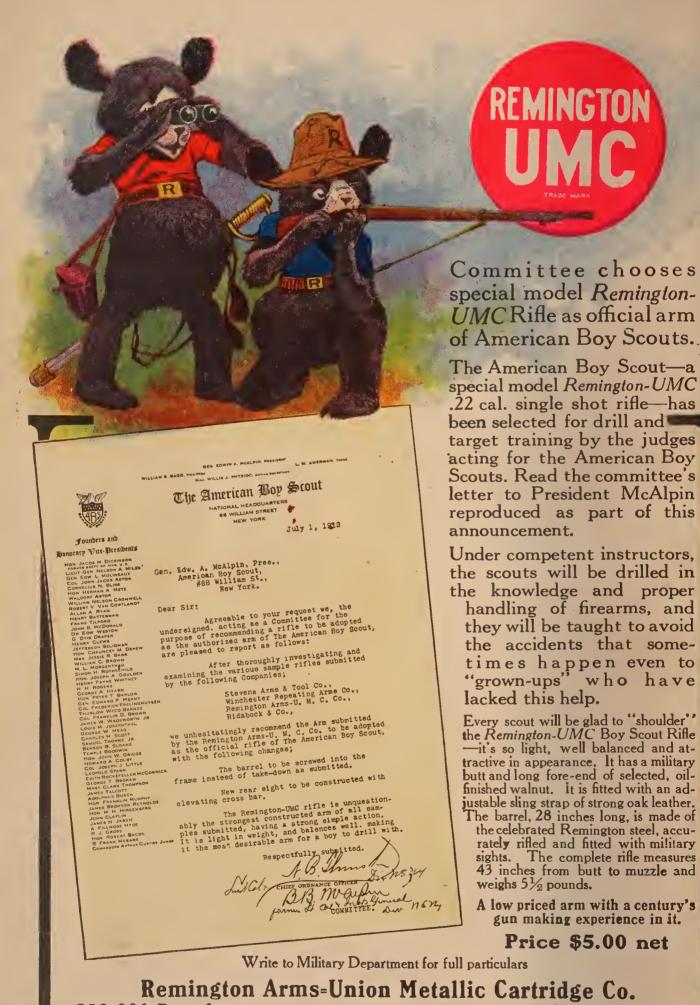
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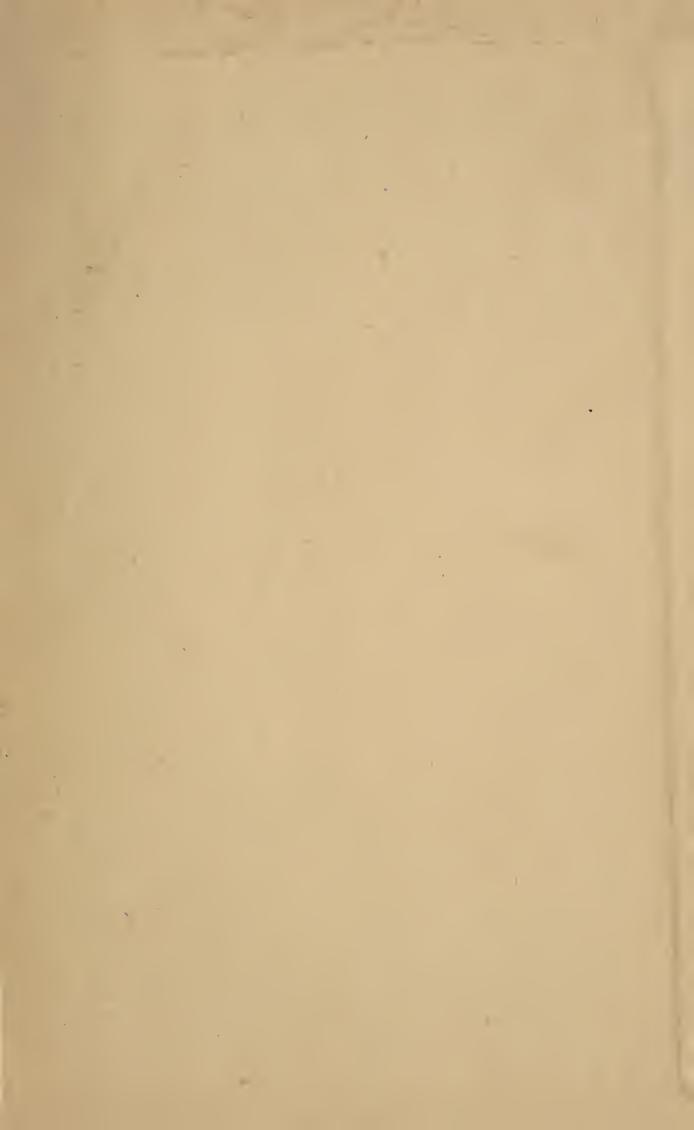
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